THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,794—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 9th Nov. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 16th „ | ARABIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 23rd „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 30th „ | MEDINA | 12500 | ... | ... |
| 7th Dec. | ARCADIA | 7000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 14th „ | EGYPT | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 21st „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANGOLIA | 10000 |
| 28th „ | PERSIA | 8000 | ... | ... |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Jan. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 11th „ | MACEDONIA | 10500 | ... | ... |
| 18th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 25th „ | ARABIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 1st Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 8th „ | CHINA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 22nd Feb. | EGYPT | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 1st March | MOREA | 11000 | ... | ... |
| 8th „ | PERSIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 19th „ | † ARCADIA | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 22nd „ | MANTUA | 11000 | ... | ... |
| 29th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 12th „ | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | ... | ... |
| 19th „ | MALOJA | 12500 | ... | ... |
| 26th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 10th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 17th „ | PERSIA | 8000 | ... | ... |

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leopolis | 3905 | P. Badessich | 16th Nov |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st Dec |
| Semiramis | 3999 | G. Gillhuber | 16th „ |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 1st Jan |
| Leopolis | 3905 | P. Badessich | 16th „ |

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st Feb |
| Semiramis | 3999 | A. Bilaffer | 16th „ |
| Gablonz | 8000 | ... | 1st Mar |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th „ |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st April |
| Semiramis | 3999 | A. Bilaffer | 16th „ |
| Gablonz | 8000 | ... | 1st May |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th „ |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vorwaerts | 5990 | ... | 28th Feb |
| F. Ferdinand | 6046 | ... | 28th Mar |
| Austria | 7588 | ... | 28th Apr |

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ......Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ...... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 908 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice......Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste...... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 633 „ 723†
* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ......Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste...... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*
* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vorwaerts | 5990 | R. Dannecker. | 6th Dec. |

For further particulars regarding passage apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 2185 | Friday | 8th Nov. ‡ | 6 a.m. | direct. |
| Lhasa | 2184 | Mon. | 11th Nov. | 11 a.m.* | P.D. and C.M. |
| Dumra | 1695 | Thurs. | 14th Nov. | 9 a. m. | † C. M. |

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 13th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 12th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
7th November, 1912.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

**PASSAGE & SHIPPING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1912 | Due Bombay about 1912 | Leave Bombay about 1912 | Leave Karachi about 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Birmingham | 7473 | ..... | ... | ... | 9 Nov. |
| *Newby Hall | 4388 | .... | ... | .. | 19 „ |
| City of Glasgow. | 6529 | .... | 7/8 Nov. | .. | 28 „ |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | .... | 16 „ | ... | 6 Dec. |
| City of Athens | 5594 | ..... | 23 „ | .. | 13 „ |
| City of Karachi | 5566 | 8 Nov. | 3 Dec. | .. | 21 „ |
| City of Lahore | 6875 | 30 „ | 23 „ | ... | 1913 14 Jan. |
| City of Paris | 9232 | 11 Dec. | 1913 2/3 Jan. | .. | 25 „ |

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

| FARES. | 1st class Single | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 578 | 891 | 429 | 646 |
| London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,091 | 439 | 809 |
| Liverpool | 606 | 957 | 462 | ... |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

**DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.**

**For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to**

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,650,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen. 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | „ 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | „ 17,850,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Dhangchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID UP | £ 400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP | £400,000 |
| RESERVE | £ 50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

*A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Not only the patriotic, but all who appreciate sterling merit and who without holding any prejudices believe in

### "AN ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

and knowing that they obtain good value will only plump for the homemade article, will be interested to learn that the English Piano manufacturers are about to make a great effort to re-establish their just claim for recognition; a claim they have apparently allowed to go under from sheer indifference or neglect, having given, thereby, supreme ascendency almost, to the Foreign made pianos which have had such a firm hold on public opinion.

The London *Daily Express* recently gave publicity to a statement made by Mr. Oscar Cupper who in dealing with the subject of motor cars, referred to pianos, in which he stated :

> "That Great Britain does not and probably cannot, make as good an instrument as Germany can."

Naturally the discussion which this provoked as to the relative merits of British and German pianos, also provoked an Awakening of the Champions of the English product. The result of all that has since appeared in public print has been summed up in a striking leader which appeared in the *Daily Express* which said :

> "The German piano has for the moment a great reputation of high commercial "advantage founded on qualities of tone and touch which we should be "the last to deny or belittle. But the British instrument has also those "qualities, with a wearing capacity not to be found in many of its rivals. "What is needed is a practical demonstration of the capacities of the "English manufacturer."

We ask, therefore, that the

ENGLISH BROADWOOD

may be given fair play. To our mind THE BROADWOULD PIANO is a revelation of Modern Progress and is a conclusive and final proof of BRITISH SUPERIORITY, it is what the piano itself demonstrates in use namely :—

FINISHED WORKMANSHIP, | RICH MUSICAL QUALITIES.
ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, | EXCEPTIONAL DURABILITY.

The
LATEST COLONIAL MODEL
at Rs. 780

reveals qualities which places it as the equal, if not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS

### MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

**C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,**

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

### GRAHAM'S

### FIVE CROWN PORT

*An Old Tawny Dry Wine.*

### FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
**H. E. LORD HARDINGE.**
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

### CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

**THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.**

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

### MONGINI BROTHERS,

### THE FIRM FOR

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| WEDDING | CAKES. |
| WEDDING | CAKE ORNAMENTS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE STANDS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOUQUETS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE WREATHS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOXES. |
| WEDDING | FLAGS. |
| WEDDING | FAVORS. |
| WEDDING | CRACKERS. |
| WEDDING | RECEPTIONS. |
| WEDDING | CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc. |

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

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THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

### STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID | £ 29,500,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | 13,000,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE | 1,550,000 |
| BONUS DECLARED | 8,170,000 |

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

## INSURANCES.

THE

### ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

**FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000**

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

**LOW PREMIUMS.**

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

### ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

**W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.**

the Branch Managers of the

**NORWICH and LONDON** ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

### TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

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### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

**The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.**

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1912, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1912, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st November, 1912.

### NOTICE.

THIS is to NOTIFY that all the SUGAR BUSINESS carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI will henceforth be carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI & CO., from 10th Nov. 1912.

T. VALABDAS TULSIDASS.
RATANJI VIRPAL.
JEPAL PANACHAND.

### NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

### NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OIL" are invited for the supply of 1,500 Tons of high grade Summer MINERAL AXLE OIL to be delivered in 7 monthly instalments and 1,400 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in five monthly instalments. The Contract will be for a period of 12 months commencing from the 15th day of February, 1913, the first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the first instalment of Winter Oil by the 1st day of September, 1913.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway Naulakha Lahore by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1913, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present.

3. The oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification:—

SUMMER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit .....0·890 to 0·920
Viscosity (Redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit... ..430 to 500 Secs.
Flash points (closed test) ..............Over 380° Fah.
Cold test (setting point) ..............40° to 44° Fah.

WINTER OIL.

Specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit.......0·890 to 0·920,
Viscosity (Redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit... 300 to 360 Secs.
Flash point (cold test)..................Over 380° Fah.
Cold test (setting point)..................20° to 22° Fah.

4. Form of Tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with applications for Tenders. No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must, at the time of Tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the Works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Mineral Axle Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tenders. Tenders received without such receipts will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or part of a Tender, or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a Tender, and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

By Orders,
OFFG: CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 23rd October, 1912.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong,
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
THE "DIWALI" WEEK.
THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS
will continue to perform ENTR'ACTE in the First Show
at 6-30 to 8 P. M.
AND
LAST SHOW at 10 to 12 P. M.

There will be a complete change in the programme to-night
WITH BRIDGES BURNED,
MAX IN LONE AND BOXING,
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,
THE INN OF CONFUSION.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 11 P. M.

### MAIDANIA

—:o:—

SKATING RINK & TRACK.

DAILY ADMISSION.

6 to 8, As. 8, Skates As. 8 Extra
9-30 to 11-30, Re. 1, Skates free

Books of 12 Tickets including use of Skates

Gentlemen ......... Rs. 6
Ladies................ „ 5

Monthly Season Ticket.

Gentlemen ......... Rs. 12
Ladies ............... „ 6

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS
6 TO 8
AND SATURDAY
9-30 to 11-30.
RESERVED FOR
CLUB SESSIONS

Only those Ladies & Gentlemen producing satisfactory evidences of Club Membership will be given Admission.

### MAIDANIA

Season Tickets including admission at Main Gates and to Garden Restaurant.

Gentlemen Rs. 7 8 0
Ladies ... „ 5 0 0

Can be purchased at the Gates and Office, Maidania and at
Messrs. Marks & Co., Ld.
„ S. Rose & Co.,
„ Soundy & Co., Ld.

### MAIDANIA

Come and Meet your Friends.

### PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

### NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: .............. NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA ........................GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS...................BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting affect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED a FINANCING PARTNER to invest a capital of Rs. 5,000 in a new and prospective business to be opened in Bombay. Apply Box No. 500, care of this paper.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values,—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

#### AUCTION SALE OF NATIVE HOTEL FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. The Receiver in suit No. 27 of 1912 Jalem vs Maykulal Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th November, at 11-30 a. m. (S. T.) at the shops near Gollpitha and Grant Road Maneck Bhilding, near play house, the furniture of the shops, such as round and long marble topped tables with wooden and iron stands, office tables, bentwood and teakwood chairs large and small copper tanks, glass fitted screens, cups, saucers, copper, brass and iron pots, sliding glass, door cupboards, glass jars, water casks, counters, wall mirrors, wall clocks, sweet-meat stand with marble stand, &c., &c.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.
The sale will commence from Gollpitha shop.

#### WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 11th Inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, phonographs and iron safes, etc., etc.

Property of a European gentleman.

1 Jost Fan, Icechest, Folding table, chair garden tools, cooking utensils, bicycle, &c., &c.

At 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

#### AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGERSI ROAD, WALKESHWAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Amritlal Dayaram and Manilal Dayaram, the adjudged insolvents, and with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Mahomed Abdul Sattar bin Mahomed Abdul Rahiman, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1912, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Mahomed Abdul Sattar bin Mahomed, Abdul Rahiman and the abovenamed insolvents in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 970 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east formerly by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj and now of Shantaram Narayan on or towards the west formerly by the property of late Narayan Krishna Land and now by the property of Lukhmidas Khimjee, on or towards the north by the public road called Doongers Road and on or towards the south by the property of Gangadas Vijbhukhandas, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 3144 and Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th November, 1912.

## A SHIP AT SEA ON FIRE.

Fierce Lions Let Loose on Deck.
A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT BETWEEN MEN AND LIONS.
These Thrilling Scenes Can Be Seen Most Realistically
In Our New Film.

THE SHIP AND THE LIONS

The Most Astounding Film Shown in Bombay.
A Masterpiece of Realism. An highly original, never-before-heard-of conception, worked out in a daring and masterly manner.

CAT CHANGED TO WOMAN
An Exquisitely Coloured Roman Drama
3 SPARKLING COMICS 3

### AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Films for sale: Apply to Manager. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

## THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

## GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital (Full Paid) ... ... | Rbls | 85,000,000 = say £3,690,000 |
| Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels .............. | „ | 3,500,000 = say £ 455,000 |
| Reserve Fund ...... | „ | 19,500,000 = say £2,055,000 |
| | | £6,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Askhabad | Hankow | Paris |
| Bakou | Harbin | Peking |
| Batoum | Hongkong | Samarkand |
| Bokhara | Karachi | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Tientsin |
| Calcutta | Moscow | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Yokohama |
| Colombo | Odessa | |

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital.............................. | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors......... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund........................ | $ 17,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund.......................... | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai Hongkow |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yloilo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London)
Manager.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND................£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore, | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Newara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

## WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following VACANCIES in the office of the Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Supervisor of Electrical Works. Salary Rs 150 p. m.
Draughtsman ... ... ... „ 110 „

The appointments will be on the temporary establishment, P. W. D., but will probably be permanent.

Applications should state age, experience, and should be accompanied with COPIES of testimonials.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, P. W. D.
Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST OF SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, to the Bombay City Improvement Trust, on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

2. Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, Bombay Improvement Trust, before December, 1912.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—1st CLASS JOBBING COMPOSITORS, those accustomed to Catalogue and high class Jobbing work only need Apply to Box No. 467, care of this Paper.

### PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground will be entertained. State Salary expected.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—From 1st November, best part of Bombay, FURNISHED BED-ROOM with Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, open on all sides. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 464, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

### TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

### PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

#### PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

#### HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

#### IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

#### CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

#### PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

#### RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER.
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As SATURDAY the 9th instant is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of Horses and Carriages on that day.

#### AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November 1912 at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomadaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596¾ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 7.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon, fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,644-21 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the out-houses standing thereon containing 1,825½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1868¾ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460½ sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 11.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with trees standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 4,509 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539¾ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

#### AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Dhaboo Street.

Under instruction from Mr. Mahomedali Kaderbhoy the mortgage of the undermentioned property, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and risk of the Mortgagers Wanibai, widow of Alibhoy Khanbai, Valji Alibhoy, Ebrahim Esoofally, Vazirabai daughter of Esoofally Allibhoy, Amtoobai widow of Esoofally Allibhoy Mahomedally Salebhoy, Abdool Cader Alibhoy and Sookanbai minor sons and daughter respectively of Esoofally Allibhoy by their only appointed guardian Valiji Allibhoy, Ebrahim Abdool Hoosein, Hussonally Mahomedally, and Rookhaiabai both minors by their guardian Valiji Allibhoy, Esmailji Pirbhai Hoosienabai and Safiabai by their duly appointed guardian Esmailji Pirbhai on SATURDAY the 23rd instant at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhaboo Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land and Revenue under old No. 2,695, new No. 9,702, old survey No. 1,022 and new survey No. 4,435, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6,712 Street No. 150 and 152 and bounded on the East by Dhaboo Street as aforesaid on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the house of Ebrahimji Abdulbhai and on the South by the house of Valliji Tajbhoy and others and which and all the said premises or dwelling houses were formerly and are new in the occupation of the said Mortgagees and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs Little and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th November, 1912.

## THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 5.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-3 per cent. Consols ... | 74 | 1-16 | |
| do. Rentes ... | 89 | | 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 90 3-4 | unchgd | |
| 1-3 do. Gov. Securities... | 63 3-4 | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... | 28 13-16 | | 3-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence ... | 29 | | 3-16 |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | closed | | |
| Exchanges on London at Paris... | 25·23 | 1 1-2 | |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20 54 | 1-2 | |
| do. do. New York... | closed | | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 5 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 17th Oct | | |
| 3 months' sight... | 5 | unchgd | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 4 13-16 | unchgd | |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 5 1-2 | unchgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 5 1-2 | unchgd | |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 3 | | 1-4 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 3 7-8 | unchgd | |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Easier—Good biz done. |
| Futures | ... Quiet |
| Manchester | ... Firm—but not active. |
| Total Sales | ... 10,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | 1,000 „ |
| Imports | ... 32,000 „ |
| Mid-Americans | ... 6·71—07 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 9 85 unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·35 | 6·34 | 6·34 | 6·35 | 6·35 |
| +04 | +04 | +04 | +04 | +04 |

| Apr.-May. | May-June | June-July. | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·35 | 6·36 | 6·35 | 6·34 |
| +04 | +04 | +04 | +04 |

New York and New Orleans closed until Wednesday

Liverpool, Nov 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... | Firm, but biz checked by high prices asked. |
| Tone Cloths | ...Strong and advancing |
| Weft American "54" | ... 11 3-4 |
| Weft Egyptian "80" | ... 17 5-8 |
| Tone—Yarn—Market steady. | |
| Weft Egyptian "32" | ... 11 5-8 |
| Twist "32" W T C... | 10 3-16 |
| Twist "32" B ... | 10 1-2 |
| Cloth G 20 36 inch ... | 13 7 1-2 |
| Twist "36" W T C... | 10 7-16 |
| Twist "36" B ... | 10 3-4 |
| Twist "42" ... | 12 |
| Twist American "60" ... | 16 |
| Twist Egyptian "60" ... | 17 |
| Twist Egyptian "80" ... | 21 1-2 |
| 40s Banner Mill Twist ... | 11 |
| Geo Mayall's Yarn ... | 10 7-8 |
| F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool... | 6 5-32 |
| Buyers or Sellers ... | Sellers. |
| Months ... | Nov.—Dec |

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi ... | ... Nominal |
| Do. Months— | ... ...... |
| Do. Name of Ports— | ...... |
| Wheat White Karachi ... | ... 39 1-4—1-4 |
| Do. Months ... | ... Nov.-Dec. |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers | |
| Wheat Red Karachi ... | ... 39—1-4 |
| Do Months— | ... Nov.-Dec London—Sellers |

Tone—Dull.

Australian Wheat—No change.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. | .. 53 1-4 unchgd |
| Do. Months— | ...Nov.-Dec. |
| Do. Name of Ports— | Antwerp—Sellers |
| Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship | ... Nominal |
| Do. Months— | ... ...... |
| Do. Name of Ports.— | ... ...... |
| Brown Cawnpore | ...48 3-4 |
| Do. Months— | ...Nov.-Dec. |
| Do. Name of Ports— | Antwerp—Seller |

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship | ... 57 unchgd |
| Do. Months— | ...Nov.-Dec |
| Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers | |
| Tone—Dull | |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata | ... 50—1-2 |
| Do. Months— | ... Dec.-Jan. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers | |

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-6 unchgd Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Value—Steady.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 4 2 3-4—Nov.-Dec. Sellers and business done—Steady

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G M B ... | £76+1-2 |
| Copper Braziers G M C ... | £ 87 1-2+1-2 |
| Yellow Metal ... | d 7 3-8 unchgd |

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 7 1-2+3-4.
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Small business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 3+1 1-2
Do Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Firm—Only small business.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5+1 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
9 11 1-4+3-4—May—Sellers
Tone—Firmer, but not much doing.
E A S & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9+3-4
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.
Tone.—Firmer, but not much doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 9 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Nov.—Value
Tone—Steady.
Java Sugar—No change.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [6TH NOV. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Nov. 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway............ | 14 | 14,935 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway... | 12 | 13,886 |

### FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

We have again no change to report in this market, which remains quiet with little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-32d |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-16d |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 3-8d. Jan.-Feb. |
| Do. do France | ...171 1-2 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 3-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...150 1-2 |
| Shanghai „ | ...208 3-4 |
| Japan „ | ...150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 3-8 for cash and the settlement and has advanced 1-16 during the day closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | Rs. | 95 | 7 | 0 |
| Settlement ... | „ | 95 | 7 | 0 |

BULLION:—

Yesterday bar silver in London closed 3-16 lower both for ready and forward, the rates being 28 13-16 and 29 respectively. The New York market was closed for a holiday. Our market here opened easier at 72 1-2 at duty for ready and 72 3-4 for the first settlement and after declining 3-8 has recovered 1-4, closing as under for all positions. A fair business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... | Rs. | 23 | 14 | 6 |
| Australian „ ... ... | „ | 23 | 14 | 6 |
| Sovereigns „ ... ... | „ | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | „ | 72 | 6 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | „ | 72 | 10 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | „ | 72 | 14 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | „ | 81 | 12 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | „ | 82 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | „ | 82 | 4 | 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Liverpool closed easier yesterday with a decline of 4 points all round in futures. The American markets were closed for a holiday. Locally the market opened quiet with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 below yesterday's closing rates, good Broach being Rs. 299. Only a small business has been done during the day, but prices close steadier, though still irregular.

There is a fair enquiry for new crop ready Bengals. Old crop continues quiet.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | Rs. | 311 | March |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | Rs. | 301 1-2 | „ |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat | „ | 30 1-2 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... | „ | 299 | „ |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | „ | 294 | „ |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... | „ | 291 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | „ | 275 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | „ | 267 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... | „ | 265 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | „ | 266 | Dec. |
| „ „ „ ... | „ | 269 | Nov. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | „ | 251 | Jan. |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | Irregular. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 10,000 bales |
| Total Imports ... ... | 25,000 „ |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·37 | 6·36 | 6·36 |
| +02 | +02 | |

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr | Apr.-May. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·36 | 6·35 | 6·35 |
| +01 | unchgd. | |

| May-June. | June.-July. | July-August. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·33 | 6·35 | 6·34 |
| Unchgd. | | |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier.

We quote :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. | 9 | 4 | 6 | B.T. |
| December ... ... | „ | 9 | 14 | 6 | R.T. |
| Apl-May 1913 ... | „ | 10 | 0 | 6 | R.T. |

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913... | Rs. | 8 | 6 | 0 | R.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore ready ... | „ | 7 | 13 | 0 | B.T |
| Yellow „ „ ... | „ | 8 | 13 | 0 | „ |

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. ... | Rs. | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Black Kutni ... | „ | 46 | 8 | 0 |
| Ready White Khandeish | Rs. | 57 | 8 | 0 |

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—
Ready ... „ Rs. 12 14 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. | 26 | 0 | 0 | |
| Forward ... ... | „ | 25 | 0 | 0 | D. J. |

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan.-Feb. Bold ... | Rs. | 45 | 8 | 0 |
| Jan.-Feb. Small ... | Rs. | 44 | 0 | 0 |

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | Rs. | 5 | 7 | 6 | R. T. |
| „ „ May 1913 ... | „ | 5 | 8 | 3 | „ |

### SHARES.

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | 1,755 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 65 1-2 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 94 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 73 1-2 |

MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 547 1-2 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... ... | 847 1-2 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 3,260 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... ... | 290 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | 1,487 1-2 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | 174 1-2 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | 184 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 1,510 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... | 22 3-4 |
| Treacher and Co ... ... ... | 500 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti Valley ... ... ... | 555 |

### DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 3,713 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 26,401 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 1,063 | „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 76 | „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 3,843 | „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 264 | „ |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 776 | „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 8,684 | „ |
| Rice ... ... ... | 87,85 | „ |
| Myrabollams. ... ... | 349 | „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 13,783 | „ |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 1,251 | „ |
| Gram ... ... ... | 12,573 | „ |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 1,963 | „ |
| Maize ... ... ... | 15 | „ |
| Barley ... ... ... | 5,477 | „ |

## HOME REMITTANCES

The Treasury, Calcutta, Nov. 4.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ... ... | £ 15,500,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 2nd Nov., 1912, by Council Bills a ... | £ 12,185,448 |
| Balance to be remitted from 3 d Nov. 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ... | £ 3,314,552 |

a Of this sum £3,710,620 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—110 bales cotton-waste, K Visram and Co; 510 bales wool, B Hurbham; 23 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 9 bales cotton, Engene Meiffre; 70 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, E Shewji; 25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 37 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 121 bales wool, M Joosub; 49 bales silk waste, David Sassoon and Co; 149 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 24 bales wool, H Mehta and Co.

Elysia s—187 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 1,700 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts cashewnuts and 105 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co; 75 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 15 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 3,400 cwts wheat, 2,140 cwts barley and 486 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts casterseed, 2,000 cwts barley, and 4,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co; 3,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

Cornwall s—4,000 cwts gram, 8,000 cwts barley and 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dryfus and Co; 10,140 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts cottonseed, 8,000 cwts gram, 4,600 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—15 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—38 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 2,003 cwts gingellyseed, G Bhimji; 4,000 cwts castorseed K Devchand and Co

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Hindoo s—1,250 tons manganese ore. R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Serbistan s—5,600 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co;

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—300 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons ; 200 bales cotton. P, Vishram and Co; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co; 1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts Cashewnuts and 42 cwts assafaetida Cowse. R. Jewandas and Co; 50 bales cotton, The cotton T. Co. of India;

FOR LEGHORN.

Sicilia s—4,000 cwts Linseed Volkart Bros;

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, R. Devchand and Co;

FOR MESSINA.

Sicilia s—2,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros!

FOR CATANIA.

Sicilia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros;

FOR HAMBURG.

Kohistan s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, B.S. Lloyd and Co 500 cwts Cashewnuts, and 7 cwts pistaches nuts and 2 pots rosa oil and 200 cwts fennelseed, R. Jewandas and Co; 162 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons, 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 4,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros:

FOR BREMEN.

Rohistan s—18,000 cwts grain, Ralli Bros;

FOR TRIESTE.

Leopolis s—50 tons old iron, N. Futehally and Co; 1,970 cwts gingellyseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co;

FOR ANTWERP.

Cornwall s—770 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros;

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia c—200 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy; 100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kamakura Maru s—20 tons iron bars, N. Futehally and Co.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

### VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th Nov., 1912.

277. Resignation.—The following member having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps from 5th instant.

Gunner J W Simpson No 2 Company.

276. Tickets—Members are requested to obtain the tickets, they require for the Dance and Concert by 4 p.m. 7th November.

Tickets can be obtained at the Corps Head Quarters between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. (No tickets will be issued after 4 p.m. 7th November 1912.)

273. Parades.—Thursday, 7th November, 1912 :—

The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

274. Church Parade—Sunday, 10th November, 1912 :—

The Corps will parade at 5 p.m. sharp, on the Cooperage, fall in, in front of Admiral's House.

Dress—Review Order—Summer Clothing, i. e. White Uniform, Belt and Bayonets, Rifles (with slings) White Helmets.

Members must wear Black Boots on this Parade.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 7th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a. m.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for class firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-10 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

3. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday morning next, the 12th instant.

Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School, at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandeliers.

4. There will be a parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz and Andheri, on Wednesday morning next, the 13th instant

Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

5. Mr Charles William Aldis Turner having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R,
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### BENGAL JUTE.

**The final forecast of the jute crop for 1912.**—On an average of five years ending 1910-11 the area under jute to which the Bengal jute forecast relates has represented 89·3 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.

Character of the season.—In the preliminary forecast a review was given of weather conditions up till the end of June. It was pointed out that conditions were generally favourable except for the fact that in Eastern Bengal the crop suffered to some extent from heavy rain in the latter part of April, In July the rainfall in the Western and Northern Bengal districts was generally above normal; but in the Eastern Bengal districts there was a tendency to defect. In August, except in a few districts, the tendency for the rainfall was to be under normal. The result of this was that there were no river floods such as occurred last year. Rivers were late in rising, and consequently the harvest was later this year than last. The crop throughout the province has been a good one; but weather conditions have been more favourable in what are known as the "deshi" district than in Eastern Bengal. Sufficient water appears to have been available for steeping.

Acreage.—The final figures for acreage show an increase in Bengal of 202,250 acres. Bihar returns an increase of 50,222 acres, and Assam an increase of 4,922. The grand total of increase for the three provinces is, therefore, 247,394 acres and the percentage of increase 7·9 per cent.

Outturn.—The final total outturn for Bengal only works out to 8,502,135 bales. Bihar returns an increase of 87,412 bales and Assam a decrease of 12,930 bales.

The percentage of outturn for nearly every district is in excess of that of last year. This is particularly so in the case of the "deshi" districts, where the crop this year is generally regarded as being exceptionally good. It is possible, however, as things have turned out, that the crop in Eastern Bengal has been underestimated. The underestimate will probably be found in the percentage of outturn. The question was debated at the conference of District Officers which was held at Dacca on the 14th instant and at which the Fibre Expert was also present. Both the District Officers and the Fibre Expert were of opinion that the percentage of outturn given was ample. From the figure, however, furnished by the Chamber of Commerce for last year's exports from Calcutta and Chittagong and the quantity purchased by mills from the crop of the season, it is clear that either the figure for the total acreage of the province has been underestimated, or else 3 bales per acre cannot be regarded as a correct normal outturn. Steps have already been taken to have the district acreage figures tested by means of punchayats, and I intend to have the punchayati figures thoroughly verified before the preparation of the next preliminary forecast. We shall then be in a position to say that the correct normal figure for outturn per acre ought to be. From the information which I have so far been able to collect, it appears that the so-called normal figure of 3 bales per acre is under the mark for the leading jute districts, and it is here that the chief error made in the past will be discovered. The figures which have been given for the outturn of the 'deshi' districts and the districts of the Rajshahi Division are probably approximately correct ; but the percentage of outturn for the districts of Eastern Bengal is probably an underestimate.

### BENGAL BHADOI.

The preliminary forecast of the Bhadoi crops of Bengal 1912. (Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under autumn rice in Bengal represents some 7·0 per cent. of the total area under rise in India.

Character of the season.—In march the rainfall was generally about the average throughout the province. Towards the end of April the fall was much in excess in Eastern Bengal districts, although not much about the normal in the districts round Calcutta. Sowings were generally normal in most districts. In May and June the rainfall was approximately normal with a tendency to defect. In July the rainfall was below the normal in the Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions and it was in excess in the rest of the province. In August the rainfall continued defective in all the districts of the province except in Midnapore, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra and Tippera, where the fall was in excess of the normal. Excessive rain in the early part of the season and insufficient rain subsequently for a time retarded growth of the corps. Some damage was done by excessive rain and floods on low land in July in places of Rajshahi, Dacca and Presidency Divisions. Injury by insect-pests is also reported from Jossore, Khulna and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The outturn has consequently been affected in most districts.

Area sown.—The total area sown this year with different "bhadoi" corps is reported to be 6,153,500 acres against 9,294,100 acres last year, the normal area being 6,732,200 acres. Of these, 5,002,800 acres are alone reported to be under autumn (aus) rice this year against 5,002,800 acres last year, the decrease being reported to have been chiefly due to extension of jute cultivation.

Outturn.—From the appendix attached to the report it will be seen that Burdwan and Malda report a crop of 108 per cent of the normal Pabna reports 105 per cent and Nadia Khulna and Howrah the average crop 24-Pargana Jessor Birbhum Dacca and Bakarganj reports a crop between 89 and 98 per cent Murshidabad Bankura Hooghly Jalpaiguri Bogra Faridpur Chittagong Tippera Noakhal and Rangpur report a crop between 75 and 85 per cent. Four districts Midnapore Dinajpur Rajshahi and Darjeeling report an outturn between 67 and 74 per cent. Only the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts reports a crop of 52 per cent the low outturn being attributed chiefly to unfavourable weather and injury by insect-pests.

According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn of the different bhadoi crops for the province as a whole works out to 87 per cent of the normal against the same outturn last year and that of autumn aus rice only to 88 against 89 per cent. last year.

### BENGAL COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crops of Bengal, 1912-13. (Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under cotton crop in Bengal represents some 0·3 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.)

Explanatory.—This report deals with the progress of sowings and with the condition of the standing crops since the publication of the first report in August last.

Character of the season.—The early crop is chiefly grown in the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and in the Late of Hill Tippera, and also to a small extent in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore. The late crop is grown only in the last two districts. The early crop is generally sown before the rains and the late crop partly before and partly after the rains. Since the publication of the first forecast in August last the weather conditions are reported to have been favourable for the growth of both early and late cotton and the present condition and prospects of the standing crops are good. Some damage, however, is being done by rats to the early crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Area Sown.—The total area sown with the early crop is reported to be 49,250 acres against 60,900 acres last year, the decrease being due to scarcity in Hill Tippera and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The area sown with late cotton up to date is reported to be 500 acres only. Sowings have not yet commenced in Bankura. The area under the crop last year was 1,800 acres.

### BENGAL SESAMUM.

The preliminary forecast of the late variety of the sesamum (Til) in 1912 in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.—[On an average of the five years ending 1910-11 the area under til in Bengal represents some 5·9 per cent. of the total area under til in British India.]

Explanatory.—The present forecast only deals with the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

The crop is most important in Midnapore, where it covers more than one-third of the entire area under late til in these divisions.

Area sown.—The total area sown up to date is reported to be 21,200 acres. Sowings are still reported to be going on in parts of Hooghly, Murshidabad and Nadia. Last year the area under the crop was estimated at 22,500 acres. The present condition of the crop is generally reported to be fair.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

**THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.**

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HULBERT—October 2, at Clyde Bank, Ranikhet, the wife of Captain T. E. Hulbert, 3rd Skinner's Horse, of a son.

KINGSLEY—October 7, at 4, Riverside, Barrackpore, the wife of Gerald Kingsley, of a daughter.

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Opening ceremony of Marathi Library by the Gaekwar, Thakurdwar, 6.
In Wilson College Hall, 6-30 p. m. First Barrow's Lecture : Subject "The Foundations of Social Programmes in Economic Facts and in Social Ideals."
Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maximum.—"He whose credit is suspected is not to be trusted."

### THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

### RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... ... | 12-35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ... | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... | 8-30 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class). | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-25 |
| Postal Express for Punjab ... | | * |
| do do for Calcutta ... | | * |
| do do for Madras ... | | * |

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... ... | 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... ... | 6-45 | 17-0 |
| Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ... ... ...... | | 12-0 |

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March.........Old Comrades...........................C Teike
Overture ...Light Cavalry.............................Suppe
a A Summer Idyll ......Clover Blossom ...............E Batten
b Dance ...The Argentine Tango .. .. Rubens
Selection .. The Monsme .........................Monckton
Valse .........The Eternal ..............................Leo Fall
Selection ...The Belle of New York .....G Kerker
Galop ......John Peel ..................................Hunt

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Gaekwar, Maharaja of Baroda and His Highness the Maharaja of Kohlapur arrived in Bombay yesterday.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of October was 582 of whom 487 were males and 95 females.

MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA.—The opening ceremony of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya takes place to-day at 6 p. m. (S. T.) near Thakurdwar in the Bhai Jiwanji's oart, when H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda will preside.

COOLY'S MISADVENTURE.—On Tuesday, while carrying a jar of Sulphuric Acid in Parel a cooly named Nillu Babaji fell, the jar burst and the corrosive acid severely burnt both the cooly and a passer-by. Both had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

LECTURE.—A second public lecture will be delivered by Brahmachary Satyanand (Mr. F. T. Brooks) on the following subject in the Local Aryan Samaji Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-day at 6 p.m. (B.T.) Subject : The Foundation of Progress II. the Growth into Life.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of October 1912 the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,108. Among them the number of new admission was 566 ; classified as stated below :—Men, 166, women 210, children 190. Total 566. The average daily attendance was 68.

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD CONFERENCE.—This Conference will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, under the presidency of Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Sessions will be held on Saturday, at 3 p.m. ; Sunday, at 2 p.m. and Tuesday at 5 p.m. The Social Gathering will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum Back Road, on Monday at 5-30 p.m. Admission free to all Hindus who do not approve of distinction and differences of caste which are in vogue among them.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The written and oral Examination of the Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association was held on 26th Oct. 1912 and 2nd Nov., 1912 respectively, and the following are the names of the successful candidates. Messrs. B.V. Mathew. P.C.K. Menon, Bhikaji Vithal Nadkerni. E. Appa Nair, P. Padmanabhai Pillai, K. P. S. Pillay, J. D. Dhruva, C. Kullappa Chetty, K. J. Josephs, T. N. Velloo Pillai, A. S. L. Iyer, N. Krishna Pillay, C. R. Kathiarvelo, M. Narayanrao Pillai, J. M. Kothare, V. M. Kothare, V. V. Talpade, P. Vishwanath Shastry, E. R. Nilkhanth Aiyer, B. V. Patil, D. R. Alekar, P. S. Subramania Pillai, V. R. Naik, K. C. Abraham, B. V. Jacob and Khanderao Vinayak Desai. Twenty-six passed out of 35 that appeared for the Examination.

## THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

We have received an advance copy of the Christmas number of the "Times of India" illustrated weekly. As regards the literary quality of its contents, and the manner of its production, the publication is well up to the standard of previous years, and will not fail to win much appreciation from people both in this country and at Home. A pleasing feature is the presentation plate, from the water-colour painting of the Coronation Durbar by G. P. Jacoomb Hood, M. V. O., which is now in the possession of H. M. the King-Emperor.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

**Mrs. Annie Besant** has filed her statement in the case against her in the Chingleput Court.

The Punjab Frontier Force Polo Tournament will be played at Mardan during the first week of March.

Sanction has been accorded to the remodelling of the Rungpur station yard, Eastern Bengal Railway.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Quetta at about 12-30 on the night of the 1st instant, lasting several seconds.

Lieutenant H. Colemore, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, will be appointed permanent A. D. C. to H. E Lord Pentland.

H. E. the Governor of Madras will receive an Address from the Madras Anglo-Indian Association on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at Government House.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of an over bridge adjoining the Victoria Memorial Hall at Peshawar Cantonment, North Western Railway.

The services of Mr. D. G. Dani, Executive Engineer, State Railways, have been lent to the Mysore Durbar, with effect from the 12th October, 1912.

The Bengal Legislative Council elections are expected to be complete by January 10th next. A meeting of the Council will, therefore, probably be held before the end of that month.

With reference to a proposal that a fund should be raised to commemorate the late Mr. W. H. Pickering, it is stated that a circular had been issued in this connection to all the members of the Indian Minning Association, and that so far subscriptions have been received to the extent of Rs. 4,500.

On account of failure of health Mr. Maw, Chief Secretary of the Central Provinces Government, is proceeding to England. His place will be taken by Mr. Blenkinson, C. I. E., Commissioner of Settlements who has returned from leave, Mr. Wills will continue as Commissioner of Settlement.

In connection with the claim by the Calcutta Tramways Company amounting to Rs. 4,021-5-8 to repairs done by them to tram tracks and cables in Judge's Court Road by reason of a portion of the sewer having accidentally collapsed it is proposed to appoint Mr. Stokoe at arbitrator on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation on a fee of Rs. 85 for each sitting.

Sir Harcourt Butler and Mr. L. C. Porter are expected to arrive in Madras on Sunday next, in connection with the Sanitary Conference, and will be the guests of H. E. Lord Pentland at Government House. Surgeon-General Sir C. Pardey Lukis, L.M.S., Director General of the Indian Medical Service arrives on the following day, and will also stay at Government House.

The Calcutta Corporation intend acquiring land to round off several dangerous corners in the southern portion of the city. At their meeting on Wednesday next the Commissioners will be asked to sanction various sums of money for rounding off corners at the junctions of Short-street and Outram-street, Short-street and Hungerford-street, Short-street and Wood-street and Little Russel street and Harington-street.

A vacancy in the Council of India is due to occur early next month. Sir Wiliam Lee-Warner, who was appointed on November 12th, 1902, completes his ten years' term on November 11th. In the ordinary course, another vacancy will not arise until October 30th, 1914, when Sir James La Touche, who was appointed for seven years under the Act of 1907, will retire. Three vacancies will occur during 1915.

In the Punjab, in the place of the present divisional Judges they are going to have district and sessions judges as in the other provinces, says an up-country contemporary. The proposals of the local Government contemplate the creation of 22 posts of district and sessions judge in the place of the present 76 divisional and eight district judgeships. Their allocation to districts has not yet been settled. The proposals require the sanction of the Government of India.

In view of some accident (the details of which have not been received) to the "Ava," which was bringing over the necessary supplies such as haggis, heather, etc., for the St. Andrew's dinner at Rangoon, the Committee of arrangements for the dinner has decided to postpone the celebration of the event to December 6th. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will be chairman, and the services of two pipers from the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Bangalore, have been accepted.

The perversity of Indian juries is strikingly brought out in the report on the administration of the Bengal Police for 1911-12. A gang of eight men was arrested on the way to commit a dacoity in Howrah district. The jury, in the face of overwhelming evidence, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," which the Sessions Judge refused to accept, and referred the case to the Calcutta High Court which convicted and sentenced seven of the gang to long terms of imprisonment, and acquitted the eighth. The High Court pointed out that the attitude of the jury towards the police witnesses was one of determined antagonism and hostility, and that they put questions in the nature of cross-examination, before the examination-in-chief and cross-examination were finished.

Questions of improved pay and pensions in certain branches of the Indian Services seems likely to be hung up for two or three years, remarks the "Pioneer" as the Royal Commission are two have their say on this subject. Thus the memorials of Public Works officers for better terms of pension are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State has yet to receive such recommendations as may be made. But judging by an answer given to Mr. Courthope in the Commons, the memorialists may look upon the matter as shelved, for it was stated that "the conditions of pensions applicable to members of the Public Works Department come within the scope of inquiry entrusted to the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India." This is plainly a case of hope deferred, and moreover there is no assurance that the Commission will be sympathetic when they do come to deal with the question for themselves.

## BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

### Men's Sympathy with Women Operatives.

About 200 women operatives of the reeling department of the Jubilee Mill struck work, because they alleged that Bhika Sing the reeling clerk in the mill treated them harshly. After waiting for a day, the reeling clerk engaged some women to replace the strikers.

The male operatives in the mill who were in sympathy with the women worker got excited and assaulted the reeling clerk. They then went to the engine-room and also assaulted the Parsi engineer as the latter had started the engine which enabled the new comers to work.

The manager, to allay the excitement, put the clerk out of the mill premises and sent for the police.

It has been ascertained that the engineer and clerk were not seriously injured.

As soon as the clerk left the premises, the men became quiet and resumed their work.

## THE POONA BANK, LIMITED.

Last month we published the prospectus of this bank calling for applications for 20,000 ordinary and 5,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each, being a part of increased capital of one crore of rupees. We are informed that the list was closed on the 31st of October, and the Directors met on the 6th instant. Applications for more than 32,000 ordinary shares were received and allotted as far as shares were available.

Paisley Jam Sandwich
is something to be eaten and remembered when made with
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
It is very light and wholesome, the cost is trifling, and it is so easy to bake. The recipe is in every tin.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY. No. 2.

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Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Port direct from our Factory. highest-grade British made MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
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Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,
LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY
Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL
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TELESCOPES,
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AT LOWEST PRICES.
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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
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Fort, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Urlana, 3383 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mauritius 23rd October with a cargo of sugar, and 5 cabin and 23 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2400 tons, Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hong Kong with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 3,528 tons, Captain A. Kuckens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain G. Bartole, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's Coins mail steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a General cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a General cargo and passengers.

The Japan Mail steamship Co's. steamer, Kamakura Maru, 3733 tons, Captain T. Hori, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line Steamer Elysia, 3998 tons Captain J. A. Coverlley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Belle of France 2468 tons, Captain J. P. Cargill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Strathllene, 2829 tons, Captain C. P Lenton, Sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 6.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H M S Odin | | Comdr Mellon | | Sloop |
| Barala | 1839 | Butler | | M M & Co |
| Banoa | 3794 | Poter | Calcutta | P & O Co |
| Baron Innerdale | 2140 | MacAlister | | W & A Graham & Co |
| Cornwall | 3954 | Howell' | | W & A G & Co |
| Faris | 739 | Branes | Busreh | Arab Steamers |
| Gymeric | 2598 | Cussack | | B N Lang |
| Kt Errant | 4779 | Jones | | T M & Co |
| Kasara | 505 | King | | M M & Co |
| Kamakura Maru | 3733 | Hari | | N Y Kaisha |
| Ocean | 2460 | Christiansen | | The Bombay Co |
| Palitana | 1933 | Warrington | | M M & Co |
| Plassey | | Andrews | | Transport |
| Singu | 1912 | Taylor | Rangoon | S Wallace Co |
| Urlana | 3383 | Pratt | | M M & Co |
| Virginia | 2789 | Morgan | Philadelphia | R A Willis |
| Yeddo | 2958 | Gardner | | T M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Ismaila | 3181 | Downing | | | M M & Co |
| B Clan Macinnes | 2418 | McLean | | | J F & Co |
| C&R Bindoo | 3156 | Groves | | | J Finlay & Co |
| D&E City of Colombo | 3901 | Hamsford | Calcutta | 7-11 | K N & Co |
| K Veinay | 2927 | Mcmorran | Baltimore | | S Smite & Co |
| O Khosrou | 2410 | Hannah | | | Bo & P S N Co |
| Q Naderi | 1168 | Hughes | N F | | Bo &P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kohistan | 2949 | Owen | Hamburg | 16-11 | M M & Co |
| 2 Castalia | 4086 | Mitchell | L pool | | W & A G & Co |
| 3 Rheinfels | 3528 | Kuckens | | | W & A G & Co |
| 4 Boverio | 2841 | Harper | | | W & A G & Co |
| 5 Ischia | 2487 | Belsito | | | R Line |
| 6 Sicilia | 3187 | Maganzini | | | R Line |
| 8 Leopolis | 2336 | Badessich | | | A Lloyd S N Co |
| 9 Orissa | 3525 | Tipper | | 9-11 | M M & Co |
| 10&11 Elysia | 3934 | Coverley | | | W & A G & Co |
| 12&13 Arabia | 4098 | Palmer | | | P & O Co |
| 14 Kola | 570 | Elton | P Gulf | | M M & Co |
| 16 Serbistan | 1851 | Choate | Dunkirk | 4-11 | M M & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahomadi | 549 | Ahmed | | Bo S N Co |
| Satrunji | 547 | Hoosein | Repairing | Bo S N Co |

M W D D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inansuri | 2042 | Gore | | B & P S N Co |

P & O Dock

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edith | 1815 | Beeching | | J Mackintosh & Co |

P O Offside D & E

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wardha | 2552 | Cannock | | M M & Co |

Offside P & Q

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Himalaya | 3700 | Evans | Shanghai | P & O Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Urlana | Pratt | M'tium, Oct 23 |
| | Ischia | Belsito | H'kong, Oct 12 |
| 6 | Rheinfels | Kuckens | A'werp, Oct 10 |
| | Kamakura Maru | Hori | Kobe, Oct 5 |
| | Elysia | Coverley | L'pool, Oct 15 |
| | Linga | Manley | Karachi, Nov 4 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Barbarigo | Giacopello | Calcutta |
| | Kybfels | Frisins | Hamburg |
| | Adamsturm | Hosenheir | Calcutta |
| | City of Colombo | Hannufur | Calcutta |
| | Catherine Apcar | Davidson | Calcutta |
| | Strathblane | Lenton | Baltimore |
| | Persia | Bartole | Kobe |
| | Devanha | Hickey | Shanghai |
| | Belle of France | Cargill | Calcutta |

The steamer Kola, Captain Elton, obtained her por clearance yesterday for Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hindoo, for Hull.
" Salsette, for Aden.
" Putiala, for Persian Gulf.
" Elysia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Urlana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kamakura Maru, for Kobe, &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on Monday morning the 4th instant.

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

| | HIGH WATER. | | | LOW WATER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Month. | | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
| | | h. m. | ft. in. | | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Nov. | | | | | | |
| 7 | m | 9 42 | 27 7 | m | 3 38 | 18 4 |
| | | 10 32 a | 29 0 | | 3 52 a | 15 1 |
| 8 | m | 10 22 | 27 8 | m | 4 22 | 18 3 |
| | | 11 14 a | 29 6 | | 4 28 a | 14 6 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| Nov. | | Sunrise | | Sunset |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| " 7 (Thursday) | " | 6h 42m | " | 6h 3m |
| " 8 (Friday) | " | 6h 42m | " | 6h 3m |

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 8th 7h. 34-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 33-1m. a.m. Full Moon. 24th 9h. 42-2m. p.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE*

## CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Chester 125 deg. | 4 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 | 6 | 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins.) | 4 | 0 | 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins). | 4 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins) | 4 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| do. Brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 | 6 | 0 | per 8 gallons |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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# The Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 7th Nov. 1912.

## NEW CHINESE RAILWAY SCHEME.

RECOGNISING that the first step towards the commercial development and industrial progress of a country is a well conceived and progressive railway policy, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has submitted proposals of a scheme for the new republic, Shanghai to be the head-quarters of the undertaking. The main features of his scheme are the construction of great trunk lines, with provincial and inter-provincial systems without Government assistance, Dr. Sun desiring private control, or at most, provincial control, whereby private capital shall be employed to construct the lines with freedom from vital interference from Peking or elsewhere and it is his intention to invite foreign capitalists, to consider the feasibility of his project. He will endeavour to make terms with capitalists to build and work the lines for their own profit and within a given time to hand them over to China as going concerns free of cost or encumbrance. The scheme embraces a net-work of railways covering the great expanses of the new republic, the provinces interlaced and the frontiers of the west in touch with the seaboard on the east. Trunk lines will run from Shanghai to Canton and through Yunnan to Lhasa and to Sinkiang; from Shanghai through the Yangtse valley, branching off north-west through Szechwen to Tibet to link with the line from Canton to Lhasa and direct north to Sinkiang and there connect with the line from Tibet along the western frontier limits; from Tientsin north-west to Mongolia to link up in Sinkiang with the trunk lines from Shanghai; from Tientsin north-eastwards through Manchuria, also the eastern part of Mongolia. It is an enormous scheme and an undertaking of such magnitude is not likely to be ventured upon all at one time. But there can be no doubt that the opening up of China by rail is inevitable and if a general scheme is discussed and decided upon well in advance it will be for the best. Several critics, it appears, have already denounced the scheme as Utopian, but may alter their views later when they have studied the plan of operations. Meantime Mr. W. A. Crawley, in a convincing paper in the "Shanghai Mercury", endeavours to impress public opinion in its favour.

Should Dr. Sun succeed even in laying the foundation of a scheme, which in the end will lead to the fruition of any such gigantic railway system as is contemplated, he will have achieved something for his country, the equal of which no statesman or patriot will have the opportunity of accomplishing for the new republic and he will have established for himself a name in history. That is Mr. Crawley's conclusion. As he points out to those he would have support the scheme, an undertaking of such proportions must be approached with extreme caution. An unfortunate slip at its initiation may spell all the difference between success and failure. He urges the policy of "hasten slowly," for upon the solidity of the foundations depends the entire structure. He would have no expense spared in securing absolutely the best expert railway engineering advice the world has to offer, while the political importance of railways viewed in the light of experience from the history of other countries, must also be carefully studied and analysed if the most beneficial results are to be obtained, the inability of China to finance her own schemes as is done in most other countries accentuating the necessity of prudence and precaution. Mr. Crawley thinks that in suggesting, the proposed system should be entrusted to foreign capitalists, the provinces subsequently taking over, Dr. Sun should safeguard the republic by insisting that when national emergency requires it, the Government should reserve the right of temporarily assuring control for the movement of troops, equipment or other purposes necessary and the interests of national safety and protection and doubtless, if well advised, the Government will look to this and other important matters when the agreement is drawn up. So far not even the question of gauge has been decided, but the necessity for having it uniform throughout the country is fully recognised. It is urged that the consideration of this question shall be entrusted to Government, its military advisers and railway experts, and Mr. Crawley reminds his readers that Australia, notwithstanding the admitted excellence of its administration, is now paying the penalty for its failure in the early days to recognise this prime essential.

With regard to control, the idea is that these shall be provincial control rather than that by the central governing body, the actual administration being entrusted to Commissioners free from any political influence. And again Mr. Crawley quotes Australian experience as providing a valuable object lesson to other countries. The anticipated advantage in building Australian lines was the ultimate settlement of the country rather than direct returns from the railways themselves, and the policy of the State Governments was to use the railway systems of the Commonwealth for the development of the country's resources to the maximum extent consistent with the direct payment by the customers of the railways of the cost of working and interest charges. Further, the money has been spent in developing immense agricultural pastoral, and mineral resources which add to the wealth of the community; while the benefits conferred in providing a cheap and convenient mode of transit and in generally furthering the trade and the best interests of the Commonwealth are incalculable. If, concludes Mr. Crawley, these benefits have been so incalculable in a country like Australia, which as yet has comparatively but a handful of people, how much more incalculably beneficial must a similar progressive railway policy, with a uniform gauge, be to the New Republic of China with its teeming millions of people and its marvellous natural resources?

◆

THE UNITED STATES ELECTION. DR. WOODROW WILSON has been elected President of the United States, as it has been evident he would be for some weeks. Discussing American affairs in the *National Review* recently, a writer pointed out that since the formation of the Republican Party, now more than half a century ago, it has never failed that the result of the Vermont election of Governor and members of Congress has fore-shadowed the Presidential election of two months later. When in Vermont the Republican majority falls below 25,000 it ensures the defeat of the Republican Presidential candidate; when the Republican candidate for Governor has a majority for 25,000 or over then the Republican candidate for the Presidency is always elected. This rule has again operated, for in Vermont two months ago the Republican majority dropped to 6,000. President Wilson is the first Democrat to occupy the White House since Grover Cleveland who was President from 1893 to 1897, and of the new President, personally, very few outside of the United States, and no large number outside his own State of New Jersey had ever heard. Both his two predecessors in office, and rivals, before they became President had held varied and high office. Mr. Roosevelt in particular, succeeding to the head office from Vice-President when McKinlay was murdered in 1901. As we stated a day or two ago Dr. Wilson made a dramatic entry into prominent politics in the United States, and immediately created a strong impression by the effective, if quietly effective, methods of campaign adopted immediately following on his nomination. So quiet, indeed, has the work for the Democrats been accomplished, that little was heard of them or their leader, and it was only, when a month or so ago the *New York Herald* published the result of the straw election it had undertaken, and which showed a strong Democratic lead that their chances were seriously considered outside the inner political ring. A few days later came the dastardly outrage on Mr. Roosevelt, and once more Dr. Wilson came into prominence with his declaration that he would not pursue his campaign with vigor until Mr. Roosevelt was out of danger.

In Dr. Wilson's election we have some guarantee of tranquility. "The end" will be marked against the unseemly disputations which have featured the political life of the United States during the past year, and the people will have a much needed rest from the weary round of vituperation which the beaten candidates imported into the contest. These, perhaps, are only negative advantages, but they are something. Moreover, we may be assured that the Democrats set their best man to hold the rudder-strings and there seems no reason in the world to doubt that under the guidance and control of President Woodrow Wilson the American people will in the next four years continue the social, industrial and commercial progress which has from the beginning marked the development of people and country. One thing is certain. The Democratic regime need not be regarded as an experiment. That party includes some mighty men, of great probity and administrative ability. And there is no reason to fear that their long absence from place in the leading councils of their country has unfitted them to govern or weakened their capacity to control. President Cleveland, strong as he was, upright as he was, was alleged to have made mistakes, but that is no reason, in times when no man may claim immunity from error, to say that President Wilson will not succeed. And at the outset of this, the most distinguished, chapter of his life, he will receive expressions of good-will, and the sympathetic support of all just men.

◆

A NEW LEATHER. COLOMBIA, that riverine province of South America, is stocked with alligators of every species, in numbers sufficient to supply all the crocodile leather the world could possibly need for some time to come. Singularly enough, the control of this business is chiefly in the hands of one American firm in New Jersey State which buys up 80 or 90 per cent. of the alligator skins that America produces. European tanners apparently fight shy of this trade and it is difficult to see why, for the New Jersey firm must make piles of money out of it. It was in 1901 that alligators were first exported from Colombia and although civil war was raging in the country, the business was at once fairly successful. The Central Government, recognising the difficulty of carrying on the trade, granted the only firm engaged in it the exclusive right to hunt the alligator and export the skins for five years. The firm set to work in earnest and established twenty stations on the Magdalena, on its numerous tributaries and on some of the lagoons, fitted out Indian hunters and fishers and taught them how to prepare the skins. During the years of the concession, 30,000 skins were the annual average exported. In January 1910, the rights of the firm lapsed and now any one may catch and skin alligators in Colombia. They can be seen, 150 at a time basking lazily on a sandy beach in the sun, and no matter how many are killed can hardly be reduced in numbers far less exterminated, for every grown up female lays 100 eggs each year. Sometimes hundreds of the animals remain in the mud when the flats are drained, and being more or less helpless are killed by men with long staves, or caught with a baited noose. The skins are always "green salted;" should they dry in the sun they are useless. So acceptable are the skins in America that they are bought up directly the ships bring them, and often before the cargo is unloaded. Colombia shippers would rejoice over a European demand. But unfortunately trial consignments sent to London, France, Belgium, Austria and even Germany fell flat. And yet European fine leather manufacturers buy quantities of alligator leather every year from American dealers. Every ounce of the creature is valuable, though naught but his hide is now utilised. Glue can be made out of the scrapings of the skin, the teeth give a bright white ivory that can be carved into innumerable articles. Eighty pounds of grease, that affords a fine, clear, light yellow medicinal oil, similar to cod liver, can be had from one alligator. The Colombians use it for pulmonary complaints. Musk is secreted in some of its glands, and though the flesh is not eaten it is believed to be fit for animal food and would at least be a fine fertiliser, while the bones are of such a nature as should be admirable in agriculture. Only 300 of the 4,000 miles of river where alligators abound are now worked.

◆

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND. THE Managing Committee of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund have closed their operations, and issued their report; and in placing on record an appreciation of their humane and public-spirited work we may express the hope that it will be long before their services are again required in such capacity. Of all the calamities which can afflict a country, none approaches, in its devastating possibilities, a famine It brings distress, crime and disease in its wake, and the public services and private charity are taxed to their utmost capacity. The recent famine in Kathiawar, Cutch and Gujarat, and other places nearer Bombay, widespread and disastrous though it was, was not the worst we have experienced during the past half century; but it covered a wide area, involved a huge population, and as time wore on it became evident that unusual measures would have to be adopted. The manner in which the famine was fought is now history. The response of the public to the appeal issued was splendidly generous: the railways, handicapped though they were by shortage of goods rolling stock, co-operated, while in every sub-division throughout the afflicted area officials of all ranks rendered splendid service. In all these circumstances mere thanks seem inadequate as a return for services rendered; and indeed, thanks will be poor in comparison with the reward contained in the knowledge which all who have assisted the work, either by service or money, will possess of having helped towards the amelioration of human distress and suffering.

◆

THE BARROWS LECTURES. A KEEN welcome will be extended to-day to Professor Charles R. Henderson, of Chicago, to whom has been entrusted the delivery of the Barrows Lectures this year. We are glad that Professor Henderson has elected to deal with social affairs, and the general title which he has chosen for his course, "Social Programmes in the West" surely gives him a wide and useful scope. We have before us the synopsis of the lectures which are to be delivered in Bombay, and while these can furnish but little idea of the manner in which this very important question is to be handled, they certainly give us an insight into the point of view which will be presented. Thus, in the lecture which will be delivered this evening, a point will be made of the fact that India, China and Japan are passing from the conditions typified in the isolated and self-sufficing village community, rudimentary divisions of labour, meagre capital, small craftsmen, local markets, inadequate transportation and servile or semi-servile operatives. Modern industry, the lecturer will claim, reveals inter-dependence of industrial interests, large production, aggregation of capital, expert management, the creation of a wage-earning class, which is legally free but economically dependent; and it is to the conditions implied in this letter that the countries of the Orient are passing from the old order. In all this we think there is a theme which would provide material for the thought and reflection of a life-time, and we confess we await with much interest Professor Henderson's elaboration of the subject.

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WE are asked by the Collector of Bombay to draw the attention of Mahomedan Electors, qualified to vote for an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, to the fact that nomination papers will be supplied by the Collector of Bombay to any elector asking for the same at the Town Hall. Nomination papers must be presented for attestation on Thursday the 14th instant.

## GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### Concert of the European Powers.

BERLIN OCT, 18.

The six great Powers of Europe acting in common concert for the general welfare of the Continent have made a special effort for the last few days to take prompt action with the aim of preventing an outbreak of war, if possible. How far they have succeeded it would be still premature to state. Thus far, Montenegro has gone on the war path, but Bulgaria has not yet decided whether she will also declare to be in state of war with Turkey. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that in consequence of this declaration of war by Montenegro, the hope of mending matters is reduced to a minimum. But whatever may be the final outcome, the work of the leading statesmen of Europe has not been in vain. An important and interesting piece of diplomatic work has been achieved already.

We take it for granted that the whole of Europe has been taken by surprise, when the four states in the Balkan peninsula assumed their present attitude. It appears as though this remark applies with equal force to all Chanceries of the six great Powers. Indeed there is reason to presume that the Balkan States intended a bluff not so well against Turkey as against the Powers. The object in view was to imbue the great powers with a fit of fright by which they might be led to a resolution of exercising pressure on the Sublime Porte in the interest of the other Balkan States.

However, the Powers, though actually taken by surprise, were not succumbing to the Bluff. They could not fail to foresee that even a successful act of intimidation, by which Turkey may be compelled to grant autonomy to some of her European provinces, would not have been accepted as a final solution of the Oriental question, but would become the fruitful germ of new quarrels. For this reason the great powers declined to coerce the Sublime Porte and rather directed their admonitions to the other Balkan States. The problems involved in any territorial change in the Balkan Peninsula are of a very ticklish nature, the interests of the various Great Powers and accordingly their political tradition being adverse to each other. There is a deep-rooted distrust between some of the great powers, so that it was very difficult to bring about a general concord. Moreover, the diplomatic machinery of the European Concert moves rather slowly, and it was doubtful whether the decision could if arrived at in time to be of use. As the Minister of Foreign Affairs in every State had to inform his colleagues and his sovereign in a question of such importance, some time was required for finding an appropriate formula in every individual state, and the various formulas thus proposed had to be amalgamated into one, ere any action could be taken.

Nevertheless, in this case the matter was sufficiently accelerated. France and Germany came almost immediately to an agreement. Already this fact is worth considering, for it shows that in face of a common European danger, the old rivalry of the two neighbouring countries is set aside, neither party using such a situation for gaining a particular advantage over the other. They agreed that Russia should be gained over by French efforts and Austria-Hungary by German diplomacy. As they are more closely entangled in Balkan politics, these are old rivals, and it is their antagonism the smaller Balkan powers reckon up. Nevertheless the consent of both powers to the German-French proposal was gained, and, after the acceptance of the formula by Great Britain and by Italy, the European Concert is complete and harmonious, there being no division into the two groups of the Alliance and the Entente.

It is true, this prompt action of the six united powers had not proved efficient for preventing the outbreak of hostilities. But its importance for the further development of events cannot be overrated. We may now be confident that the war will be kept within narrow bounds. If the Montenegrian declaration of war had been issued before the Great Powers arrived at an understanding, the chances of a European Concert would have been very bad. Fortunately, the powers are unanimous at the very beginning of warlike complications, so that it may be hoped the events on the battlefield will not upset an existing concord.

### STOCK EXCHANGES AND THE BALKANS.

One of the non-political papers for fun and humour, the famous "Flying Papers" of Munich once ridiculated the attitude of the political world by two pictures of animals. On the first the representatives of all species—large and small—joyfully sit around a pond; they appear well-fed and help each other to the niceties provided by nature. Suddenly a wee little frog jumps into the pond and causes a little noise and splashing of water. At once all the big animals get frightened, look suspiciously at each other, run around and are going to fight to the finish rather than to get a splashing by the waves of the pond. This satirical simile fits excellently for the attitude of the Stock Exchange, whenever the slightest disturbance is reported. We have experienced a panic-like deroute at all Stock Exchanges when Montenegro commenced hostilities. Hardly had the prices recovered from the shock, when a week later Servia appeared ready to go on the war path. Again the spectacle of a panic was observable at the Stock Exchanges.

But if we compare the compass of the two black days of October 1st and October 9th, at the various centres of business life, we notice some significant differences that throw a light on the distribution of capitalistic strength and on the organisation of the money market in various countries. The first shock on October 1st, was felt much more in the Berlin Stock Exchange than in Paris and London. It was an unlucky coincidence that the outbreak of war became known on the first day of the quarter, that being a great settling day in Germany and in autum always marked by a temporary stringency in the money market. No wonder that this year there was a considerable drop of prices in the Berlin List. At once the agrarian papers jumped at the conclusion that there was no reliability on the estimates of commercial and industrial concerns. The cry was taken up by the French Press and used as an argument for the alleged weakness of Germany in money matters. But if one goes into detail, the very opposite remark would be nearer the truth. On the whole the fall of prices at this juncture was comparatively insignificant, if we take all circumstances into consideration. The shares of the Banks that have a large interest in the near East gave way by a few percents only; those of the Deutsche Bank fell from 257 1/4 to 252 3/4, those of the Disconto-Gesellschaft from 189 7/8 to 185 1/2, those of the Dresdner Bank from 157 to 152 3/4. But they recovered very quickly and already on the 7th of October, were higher than in July of this year. On the other hand those securities that were most concerned by troubles in the Balkan Peninsula were well backed by the German speculators. The shares of the Oriental Railways, of the Baghdad Railway, the Russian Government Bonds of 1905 did not lose at all, the Austrian and the Hungarian loans were only a trifle lower. A similar attitude of confidence on the part of the Bulls was apparent on the second black day of (October 9th), when especially industrial papers that were thrown on the market were placed at steady prices. This second critical day proved much more disastrous at Paris than at Berlin, as a few comparative figures may illustrate. In Paris the shares of the Banque de Paris lost 60 francs, those of the Credit Lyonnais 16 francs, those of the Banque Ottomans 12 francs against the quotations of the previous day, whereas in Berlin the shares of the Banque Ottoman changed hands without any concession and only one franc below the July quotations. Turkish Government securities lost 11 francs in Paris, against 4 in Berlin, Hungarian Gold Loan 1·2 per cent. against 0.3 per cent. in Berlin. Not to speak of the enormous drop of Russian industrial scrip in Paris. The Vienna Stock Exchange also had a much sharper decline on October 9th than that of Berlin. Only the London Stock Exchange, after absorbing the mass of offers from Paris showed the same strength of resistance as Berlin. Both helped the Perisian quotations to recover slightly. At any rate the Cassandra warning of an economic collapse of Germany, again indulged in by the Paris Press after the critical symptoms of October 1st, has been demonstrated as an absurdity by the panic of the Parisian Stock Exchange on October 9th.

### A "GALLERY OF FASHION."

Perhaps no other European Metropolis can boast of an equally well-equipped store-house of choice products of modern Industrial Art at Berlin, where the "Hohenzollern" Bazar has gradually developed into a Museum of fashion. The proprietors of this establishment, Messrs. Friedmann and Weber have now made a new start by opening an exhibition of attractive or amusing products for the fashionable world of the last four generations under the name: "*Galerie der Moden*". It is not a row of show cases that we are invited to look at, but a flight of rooms decorated for the enjoyment of a fictitious collector of the fineries and eccentricities of fashion. One passes through them as though one paid a visit to his wealthy and hospitable connoisseur and finds that these left-off clothes or bric-a-brac of by-gone times have a charm that we can fully understand and appreciate. There stands an elegant figure attired in a precious costume of the Rococo time not far away from a luxurious manequin of the very latest style, and we may compare both with the lady visitors who thus unwillingly contribute to our enlightenment and help us to arrive at a judgment. In a corner we may notice a coquettish silk shoe of the 18th century or find a gentleman's hat of the revolutionary period apparently left behind on a chair. Engravings of fashionable men and women of all times help to supplement our conceptions. We are also reminded that there is some truth in the German saying' "*Kleider machen Leute*. Thus we find a group of two Gentlemen in evening dress, one a tip-top swell, the other a good citizen ill at ease in the suit "built" for him according to fashion but not suitable for his way of moving. On the whole the strong sex is left in the background; but it also offers material for amusing study. There is e. g. a long row of neckties in chronological order from the year 1813 to the products for 1913. The reverend old neckerchief had to undergo many metamorphoses ere the cravat of the day was developed. Amusing are the old trade names for some of these knots, as "throne of love," "Gourmet's neck-cloth," "smoked eel neckite" etc. That there is a theory of cravat binding we learned from a book printed at Ilmenau in 1823, under the title "Cravatiana"; it is a translation from the French and offers much material for reflexion to a man who wishes to know how a neck-tie ought to be chosen and kept in position.

Most comprehensive is the collection of engravings for tailors, dressmakers and milliners, brought together on this occasion. Berlin possesses a very valuable collection of this style it was brought together by the late Baron Franz von Litterheide and after his death handed over to the Industrial Art Museum. Another interesting contribution is that of M. Paul Cornu, of the Musee des Arts decoratifs in Paris. If we look at the walls we pass on through the always changing histroy of fashion during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The finest engravings are the old ones from Paris, London and Vienna. In the old days highly gifted artists did not consider themselves dishonoured if they placed their talent at the disposal of the Fashion journals. Paris produced in M. Gavarny, the classic of the engravers for the benefit of dressmakers. In the second half of the 19th century this branch of art came into decay. But it appears as though lately a revival of the artistic fashion picture is dawning. Photographs, paintings and works of sculpture by French and German exhibitors prove that the æsthetic charm of a well-dressed faishionable lady is again appreciated as in the golden days of the 18th century.

L. ASCH.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Capt. Fitz Ingham, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, is transferred to No. 57 Company, R.G.A., at Pembroke Dock.

Lieut. Sprot, Black Watch, is appointed Adjutant, 1st Bat. Royal Jersey Light Infantry, from 10th December next.

Capt. Beaty Pownall, 1st Bat., Border Regt., is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that regiment from 7th March next.

Capt. P. D. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, has been transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Lieut.-Col. G. Humphreys, D.S.O., embarks for India on 11th December, to take up the command of the Royal Horse, Artillery at Mhow.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major Dykes, 1st Bat. Royal Lancaster Regt. as commander of a company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College from 29th January next.

Capt. Doverell, West Yorkshire Regt., embarks for India on 1st January next, on appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Quetta.

Capt. R. E. Barrow, 38th Dogras, will succeed as Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles from 31st March next.

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THE following press note has been issued:—"In accordance with the instructions contained in the second paragraph of Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4566, dated the 15th July last, I have the honour to report that arrangements for the issue of passports to pilgrims have been made on trial for one year in the new Mussafirkhana at Carnac Road with the consent of Mr. Hormasji N. Vakil, one of the Trustees to the estate of the late Mohamed Saboo Siddik. 2. An adjoining room has been assigned to the representative of the Ottoman Consul-General, Bombay, in which the Hajis are directed by the police of the Pilgrim Department to pay the visa fee and get the passports visaed. Much of the difficulty has been removed for the present by this arrangement."

# HE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

## EMARKABLE REPORT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

## apital will be Abandoned if Bulgarians Approach.

## VHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN AT CHATALJA?

[ THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY. ]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

(By Wireless Telegraphy.)

It is authoritatively stated that in the event f the Bulgarians breaking through the Chatalja nes and marching on Constantinople, the ourt and Government will proceed to Asia linor, disclaiming all resposibiiity for the onsequences.

While this report may be well-founded, it is garded more as a hint to stimulate interven on. Certainly, the military position of the urks does not warrant belief in their ability stem the Bulgarians if King Ferdinand spires to the conquest of the capital.

It appears, however, that the Turks are lling back on Chatalja in good order, though here are reports that the right wing has revolt d owing to lack of food. It is hoped that the ain loads of bread which have been despatch d since Sunday will avert panic.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reuter learns that the lull in the operations due to the Bulgarians who, after four days' nd nights' continuous fighting, have been given wo days' rest which expires to-day, when they ill begin the advance on Chatalaja.

The troops at Chorlu are being reinforced by Bulgarians from Adrianople, Servians replacing he latter.

General Kustinjeff is marching along the oast of the Sea of Marmora to effect a junction ith Dimitrieff at Chatalaja.

BELGRADE, Nov. 5.

The Servians having annihilated the Turks n Macedonia have been ordered to the assistance of the Bulgarians, Greeks and Montenegrins.

SOFIA, Nov. 5.

Eight battalions of Macedonian volunteers eceived an ovation on leaving for the front. They included Armenians and Russians.

A WEATHER DEVELOPMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

The weather has suddenly turned colder. It s raining in the plains and snowing on the mountains, so delaying military developments. The Turks are pouring troops into the lines at Chatalaja.

SOFIA, Nov. 6.

It is officially announced that following upon wo days' fighting between Serai and Tchorlu, he Turks, after a desperate resistance, have een defeated and have retired in the direction of the Chatalja lines. The losses on both sides were very heavy, far exceeding those at Lule Burgas.

LATER.

The fighting of the Bulgarians at night is described as marvellous. Aided by powerful searchlights the artillery has done immense damage.

MONTENEGRIN AND SERVIAN SUCCESSES.

RIEKA, Nov. 6.

The Montenegrins have occupied Alessio and San Giovanni Di Medua. The Servians and Montenegrins are making a joint advance on Diakova.

## MEDIATION PROBLEM.

### The Diplomatic Position Confused.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The diplomatic position is somewhat confused, through the crossing of different proposals, definite and indefinite. It appears certain that the reply of Britain and Russia to Turkey was the same as that of France.

Meanwhile, the Powers of the Triple Alliance have replied to M. Poincare's original proposal for mediation, recognising the utility of mediation, but pointing out that mediation cannot be imposed unless at least one of the belligerents should request it. Then the Triple Alliance will be willing to join the Entente in seeking possible conditions of mediation.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 6.

Addressing the Austrian Delegation, Count von Berchtold said that Austria was still in touch with the other Powers, and he was convinced that this was the best way to realise the hope of extinguishing the conflagration as quickly as possible.

Austria was prepared to make large allowance for the new situation created by the victorious Allies, and thus lay the foundations for a lasting and friendly understanding with them.

Austria, however, had a right to demand that the legitimate interests of the Monarchy should not be harmed by the new settlement. He referred to the moderation of Austria's close friend Rumania, and hoped that her considerable interests would meet with corresponding consideration.

## BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

The cruiser "Weymouth" has arrived at Constantinople. Permission has been asked for another cruiser to be sent.

An Austrian squadron is going to Smyrna.

The German cruiser "Hertha" has left Malta for Mersina.

Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne, with the "Good Hope" and "Dartmouth," is leaving Malta immediately in connection with affairs in the Near East. His destination is unknown.

MALTA, Nov. 6.

The battleships "King Edward VII", "Zealandia", "Hindustan" and "Africa" have been ordered to proceed direct to the East instead of coming to Malta. The battleships "Hibernia", "Britiannia", "Commonwealth" and "Dominion" will remain at Malta and await orders. The Cruisers "Good Hope" and "Dartmouth" have left for Turkey to embark refugees.

Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne joined the "King Edward VII" off Malta, to-day, and proceeded rapidly to the East.

The cruisers took on board all landing gear, doubtless in preparation for landing marines and blue-jackets in case of emergency.

The destroyer flotilla has coaled. Colliers arriving at Malta are being despatched to the East.

## STATEMENT BY SIR E. GREY.

### Adjusting Views "to the March of Events."

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Edward Grey said he had received no intimation that the Balkan Allies were ready to negotiate peace with Turkey, nor through the Powers.

Nobody, however, in view of the result of the war hitherto, would be disposed to dispute the right of the Allies to formulate terms of peace. (Cheers). He did not think that the Powers would be slower than other people in adjusting their own views to the march of events.

Sir Edward informed Mr. Bonar Law that there was no foundation for the report that Great Britain had addressed any warning to Bulgaria. (Cheers). The movement of British warships, he added, was precisely similar to those of the other Powers.

The Turkish Consul-General sends us the following telegram from his Foreign Office:—

"Stamboul, November 5, 7th, (received 6th November).

In the battle delivered at Panitza on 3rd instant, the Greek force estimated one division were beaten and obliged to retreat and at night our forces occupied the hills at Panitza. To-day the Western army will continue its march forward. The village of Yacoubla was attacked and set on fire by a band consisting of 1,000 individuals, who were put to flight."

Bombay, Nov. 5th, 1912.

To the Private Secretary, to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will place this letter before His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency must be aware, the Balkan War is exciting a good deal of sympathy for the Turks among the Mahomedans of India, and funds are being collected all over the country for the Red Crescent Society to help the Turkish wounded. His Excellency the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to issue a "Press Communique" inviting contributions for the relief fund and has himself graciously contributed Rs. 1,000. I, therefore, approach H. E. the Governor with an humble suggestion that he would also be pleased to open a fund for this purpose, and himself subscribe to this fund. By this act, he will place the Mahomedans of this Presidency under a deep debt of obligation.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, of which I have the honour to be the President has already collected funds for this purpose and is making further efforts. We shall be very glad to send all that we collect to H. E. the Governor for transmission to proper quarters.

I hope His Excellency will be pleased to accede to my humble request.—Yours, etc.,

HAJEE YUSUF HAJEE ISMAIL SOBANI,
President, Anjuman-i-Islam.

Having regard to the sufferings of the wounded and distressed Turks in the Balkan war, Myulvi Mahomed Imdad Hussain of Ballygunge (Calcutta) endorses the suggestion that the thirty-five lakhs subscribed for the proposed Moslem University should without loss of time be transferred to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society at Stamboul.

LORD PENTLAND'S DONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Lord Pentland has given a donation of Rs. 500 to the British Relief Fund for the soldiers' families in Turkey.

DONATIONS FROM HIGH OFFICIALS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the Mahomedans held yesterday evening, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Ariff, it was resolved to express grateful thanks to the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Lowther, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, and the Police Commissioner of Bombay, for their generous donations towards the relief of the Turkish sufferers in the war. They also expressed their gratitude to the subscribers to the Red Crescent Society.

## BOMBAY MOSLEM MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held last night at Muzafurabad Hall to express sympathy for Turkey in her present troubles. The hall was packed to its fullest capacity. Mr. Haji Yussuff Haji Ismail Sobani was in the chair.

Sympathic speeches were made by various Mahomedan speakers, after which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That this public meeting of the Mahomedan citizens of Bombay expresses its satisfaction at the policy of the British Government, announced after the Balmoral Conference, respecting Persia, and thus hopes that Government, by giving it a practical shape by removing the army posted in Northern Persia, will oblige Russia to follow her example.

That the meeting expresses great hatred at the aggressive and oppressive policy of the Balkan States, and deeply sympathises with the Turks for the calamity that has befallen them, and at the same time humbly requests the British Government to aid Turkey to console the hearts of her loyal Mahomedan subject by re-considering the neutral policy.

"That the meeting of the Mahomedan citizens of Bombay deems it an urgent necessity to send a medical mission on behalf of Bombay to aid the wounded Turks in response to the appeal of Hilmi Pasha, to meet which funds should be collected."

Mr. S. A. Vahid Ashen moved an amendment that the total funds of the Moslem University be distributed to Persian and Turkish relief funds. Mr. M. A. Mukba supported the amendment.

The chairman ruled it out of order.

That the meeting is of opinion that a mission of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association of Bombay is urgently necessary to tour in the Bombay Presidency to collect funds for medical aid to the Turks.

That the meeting resolve to forward copies of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 passed at its meeting, to the Secretary of State for India, through the Government of India.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

## THE SUFFRAGETTES.

### Home Rule Bill not to Include Women's Vote Provision.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The House of Commons, by 314 votes to 141, defeated the amendment to the Home Rule Bill, moved by Mr. Snowden, making the Local Government Register, which would include women, the basis for election to the Irish Legislature.

Subsequently, the Suffragettes smashed 26 windows in Oxford-street and Bond-street.

At a demonstration at the Albert Hall 5,123 was subscribed in aid of the suffrage movement.

## NEW 14-INCH GUN.

NEW YORK, Nov 5.

Successful trials have been made with the new 14-inch gun. This type will be used at Manila and other American fortresses, superseding the 12-inch gun.

## THE BARKER FIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The damage by fire at John Barker's is estimated at £50,000. The fire was confined to one block and business in other blocks has not been impeded.

# NEW PRESIDENT OF AMERICA.

## WILSON'S OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

### Ex-President Taft makes a Bad Third.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

At eight o'clock this evening, there were indications of a landslide in favour of Dr. Woodrow Wilson.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson has been elected President of the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

A record number of votes has been recorded in the Presidential election. It will take some hours before definite details are available owing to the late hour at which the polls close in many States.

The *Evening Sun*, which is a Republican organ, says that Wilson obtained 303 votes out of a total of 531 in the Electoral College. The number necessary to secure election was 266.

LATER.

According to the latest figures Woodrow Wilson received 408 votes, Roosevelt 104, and Taft 11.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson captured solidly South Carolina, Colorado, Connecticut, Delamare, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts. Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhore Island, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The voting in New York was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilson ... ... | ...698,000, |
| Taft ... ... | ...493,000. |
| Roosevelt ... | ...419,000. |

The Democrats have an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, but it is impossible yet to forecast, the position of parties in the Senate.

Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt have sent congratulations to President Wilson.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, who is fifty-six years of age, was born at Staunton, Virginia, on December 28, 1856. Educated privately, he afterwards studied at the Universities of Princeton, Virginia, and John Hopkins. He practised law at Atlanta, in Georgia, but gave up his practice to enter academic life. He acted as Professor of History and Political Economy at Bryn Mawr College, from 1885 to 1888, and held a similar post at the Wesleyan University from 1888 to 1890.

He was President of the University from 1902 until 1910, having previously held the Professorship of Jurisprudence at Princeton.

Governor Wilson, after declaring himself a Free Trader, avowed himself a Protectionist, but not a Protectionist of the type that has made the Republican Party in the United States so unpopular. He is a tariff revisionist in the sense that he believes the tariff needs to be readjusted, and that readjustment can be made without injury either to the manufacturer or working man and to the advantage of the general consumer so as to make it possible to reach the "ultima thule" for which the patriotic heart of every politician is so passionately beating—the reduction of the high cost of living. If Governor Wilson can do that by recasting schedules he deserves well not only of his own country but of all the world.

It was thought at one time that Mr. Roosevelt might be able to make heavy inroad (into the Democratic strength, but the Democrat nominated a "progessive," so there was no reason why radical Democrats should desert Governor Wilson to enrol themselves under Mr. Roosevelt's banner. Mr. Roosevelt and his friends regarded Governor Wilson so highly that they hoped he would not be nominated at the Baltimore convention and could be induced to join forces with Mr. Roosevelt and accept the Vice-Presidential nomination of the new party. This hope, however, did not materialise.

To a great many Conservative Democrats, Governor Wilson is a dangerous Radical, and in some quarters it was said that "if these men really fear Governor Wilson's Radical tendencies they may vote for Mr. Taft to save the country from the menace of a Radical Administration." It was the Conservative Democratic vote in 1896, that elected Mr. McKinley, because it feared Mr. Bryan's election would bring ruin to the country; but this year the country is a great deal more Radical than it was sixteen years ago.

## SILVER PURCHASES.

### Mr. Harold Baker Explains the Position.

LONDON, Nov 5.

Mr. Harold Baker, in reply to Mr. Robert Harcourt, supplemented his answers of the 31st ultimo. He said that purchases of silver were made on the recommendation of the Finance Committee of the Council of India, which emphasised the importance of secrecy. Mr. Montagu was not a member of the Finance Committee or of the Council.

"I am assured," he continued, "that the papers will show, and it is also within the distinct recollection of the members of the India Office concerned, that he did not take part in the matter and was not consulted at any stage.

There are only four firms acting as silver brokers on a large scale. Two had been previously employed and Lord Crewe was fully satisfied that of the remaining two, Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company were more suitable for purchases of the magnitude required." He was perfectly satisfied that the action he took was to the public advantage financially.

Dealing with the loans from balances, Mr. Baker said they were arranged by the Secretary of State's broker under the daily supervision of the Accountant-General of the India Office, and the weekly supervision of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Baker continued "It has never been the practice for the Parliamentary Under-Secretary to take part in these transactions, and Mr. Montagu has never done so. The relation of the Secretary of State to the sixty-one firms included in the list of approved borrowers is similar to that of a bank to customers borrowing on security and is, therefore, always regarded as confidential. Lord Crewe is of opinion that this is in the public interest. However, in the present instance the names shall be given if desired. Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company have been on the list since 1887. Loans have been made during 1912, to forty-three firms."

## INDIAN GOLD MINT.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Touche asked what was the result of the recent consideration of the question of the establishment of a Mint in India for the unrestricted coinage of gold.

Mr. Baker replied that a despatch had been posted to the Government of India on October 18th, and it would be contrary to usage to publish it before the Government of India had time to consider it. Lord Crewe, however, would ascertain whether the Government of India was willing for a statement to be made shortly.

# "BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

## Steps in Mr. Channing Arnold's Appeal.

### FIAT APPLIED FOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 6.

A long list 28 grounds have been submitted to-day to the Government Advocate by Mr. Hamlyn, on behalf of the defendant in the Andrew vs. Arnold defamation case, on which Mr. Guy Rutledge was asked to certify that in his opinion the case should be further enquired into.

The grounds allege misdirection on the part of the Judge (Sir Charles Fox) to the jury in omitting to place before them certain evidence which ought to have been before them, and directing them on other evidence which was not relevant.

At the outset it is urged that the learned judge erred in laying down at the commencement of the trial and before the Government Advocate had opened the case, "that the case was not to be an enquiry into the conduct of Inspector Sherard, Captain Finnie, Mr. Buchanan, Commissioner of Tenasserim, or that of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that such matters were not relevant." The said matters were relevant under sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Evidence Act.

The preliminary order was without precedent and the defence was greatly handicapped thereby, and the Judge further erred in ruling that the case was not to be an enquiry into McCormick's guilt for the very obvious reason that McCormick was not on his trial, and then devoting a great part of his summing-up to McCormick's guilt, and in effect finding him not guilty of the charges. The learned Judge erred in his summing-up in mentioning to the jury what the Lieutenant-Governor had done with regard to the perusing of the record and papers of the Mergui case, especially when the accused had desired the attendance of the Lieutenant-Governor as witness, which was denied him by the District Magistrate of Rangoon, and whose evidence the learned Judge had by his preliminary order practically ruled to be irrelevant.

There was no evidence on record justifying the Judge in telling the jury that the Telegraph officer Mr. Dias, whose evidence was disallowed, had told the Senior Advocate or the accused or his friends what had passed by telegram, and in saying that it was a wicked suggestion and that the Telegraph officers, as they had heard were bound to secrecy, and to suggest that Mr. Dias had told him the contents of the telegrams that Capt. Finnie had sent, which was likely to bring him into trouble and to injure his character.

The Judge was not justified in directing the jury that this was one of the methods adopted by the defence. The accused was greatly prejudiced by the said remarks of the Judge.

The learned Judge erred in leading the jury to suppose that the child (Inna) might have been tutored in her statements, when there was no evidence at all that such had been the case.

The Judge erred in not pointing out to the jury that the girl was detained for three months by Capt. McCormick, notwithstanding the demands of her mother and her friends, and that her jacket which was smeared with paint by Capt. McCormick was not received in evidence.

The Judge erred in not directing the jury that Dr. Evers had arrived at Victoria Point on 22nd July, 1911, with a microscope and slides for the purpose of examining the girl, and that Mr. Finnie had told him Dr. (Evers) that there was no necessity to examine the girl. Notwithstanding which Capt. Finnie denied on oath that he knew Dr. Evers was at Victoria Point, and despite the fact that in his Capt. Finnie's confidential diary he mentioned "Evers is expected on 23rd July," and that Doula Ram in a letter to Capt. Finnie mentioned that Dr. Evers would arrive on the 22nd July with a microscope and slides.

And the judge further erred in not directing the jury that Capt. Finnie must have had some ulterior motive in not allowing Evers to use the microscope and slides and in not telling the jury. Under section 208 C. P. C. it was obligatory on the Magistrate in Mergui to call all such witnesses as may be produced in support of the prosecution and in justitying Mr. Andrew's action in not calling some witness and stating that such action on Mr. Andrew's part was as a matter of fact in accordance with the law, and the Judge further erred in not pointing out that Mr. Andrew was wrong in mixing up the witnesses for prosecution and the defence.

The Judge failed to point out that Mr. Andrew prejudged the case by stating in his reply to the Commissioner, "Do not think that rape charge can be substantiated, charge of abduction remains", and failed to point out that the Commissioner (an executive officer) had written and suggested to Mr. Andrew that the charge against Capt. McCormick was incredible.

The Judge also was wrong in directing the jury as follows: "Really, if you are satisfied there was no miscarriage of Justice in the case, that the case was rightly decided, that the charge of rape was concocted and the charge of abduction unsustainable and unsustained, the question of intimacy is not of much importance." The question of intimacy one of the chief points in the defence and the question underlying the two petitions submitted to Mr. Andrew not to try the case.

The Judge further erred in not placing before the jury the fact that after Mr. Andrew had discharged Capt. McCormick, Mr. Andrew invited Capt. McCormick to dinner, and that Capt. McCormick had stayed with Mr. Andrew as his guest for close on a fornight during the Durbar festivities and that close intimacy commenced early in their acquaintanceship when on Christmas Eve, 1910, Mr. Andrew personally danced with McCormick.

The Judge erred in not mentioning to the jury at all the two petitions before Mr. Andrew in which he was requested not to try the case on grounds of his friendship with Capt. McCormick and the fact that one of the strongest points for the defence was that Mr. Andrew ignored those petitions in order to keep the case in his hands.

The learned Judge also omitted to mention the telegrams which were sent to the Lieutenant-Governor and erred in telling the jury:—"Now, gentlemen, there is a reason on the face of it why the first telegram should have been in cypher." By such emphatic direction the Judge usurped the functions of the jury.

Thh Judge *inter alia* materially omitted to put before the jury evidence relied on by the defence and failed to comply with the provisions of section 297. C. P. C. The Judge also erred in not directing the jury that if there was any doubt in their minds the accused was entitled to the benefit of such doubt, and generally failed to deal with the defence. The Judge failed to direct the jury on the question of malice and to point out that prosecution had not proved express malice. The conviction amounted to a gross miscarriage of justice and the sentence was out of all proportion to the alleged offence, if any.

# DURBAR AT POONA.

## Presentation of Honours to Indian Recipients.

### HON. MR. CURTIS' SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

At a durbar held at the Council Hall the Hon. Mr. Curtis, Commissioner, Central Division, this evening, presented sanads of title conferred by his Excellency the Viceroy, and Kaiser-i-Hind medals on several Indian recipients. There was a large gathering of European and Indian gentlemen present and a guard-of-honour formed of the District Police was drawn up outside the Council Hall for the reception of the Commissioner.

Sanads of Rao Saheb were presented to Messrs. Anand Malve, Subordinate Medical Service, Jeena Mahadu, Poona District Police, and Venghu Aujar, Finance Office, Poona; of Khan Saheb to Mr. Kaihushro Clubwala of Karachi; and Kaiser-i-Hind medals to Professor B. Kurve and Mr. G. V. Chitale.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis in addressing those present said it was his pleasant duty in accordance with ancient custom to present sanads of titles to those gentlemen who had earned them by conspicious Government service, and in this instance special interest was lent to the occasion as nearly all the gentlemen were personally known to them. "Honours," the speaker said, "had been conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy as the representative of his Majesty the King after due considerations of merit and services rendered to the Government. It was therefore evident that only those who richly deserved them had been honoured and he hoped that some day they might be called upon to receive higher honours."

The speaker then referred to the services rendered by each recipient and in doing so said that Professor B. Kurve, who unfortunately was unable to be present owing to illness, was one of the band of enthusiasts to whom they owed the founding of the Fergusson College. Another institution which owed its existence to Professor Kurve was the Widows' Home in Poona, where about one hundred Hindu ladies were at present undergoing a course of instruction, both literary and practical. "It was hardly necessary," Mr. Curtis added "for him to say that such philanthropic work was eminently deserving of recognition."

Mr. G. K. Chitale, who was presented with a Kaiser-i-Hind medal, had held the office of the president of the Ahmednagar Municipality. He was a pioneer in the co-operative movement, in which he had done excellent service. In Ahmednagar district there were now 31 such societies with a capital of 2 lakhs, and he trusted that their sphere of usefulness would increase with the passing away of the present scarcity in the district.

"Rao Saheb Anand Malve belonged to the Subordinate Medical Service and was instrumental in the starting of an association which represented the interests of that body of Government servants."

Rao Saheb Vangu Aiyer of the Finance Office, Poona, and Rao Saheb Jeena Mahdu, were the two other recipients. The latter had 24 years' service in the Police force and had been rewarded on no less then 22 occasions. It was he who had arrested the notorious dacoit Chimnia of Nasik district. The speaker trusted that he would live long to enjoy the honours conferred on him.

"Khan Saheb Kaikushroo Clubwalla of Karachi belonged to the Jail Department, in which service he had done good work."

At the conclusion of his speech the Hon. Mr. Curtis garlanded each of the five recipients present and the proceedings closed.

## MHOW DISASTER.

### 300 Killed and Injured in Shell Explosion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

A telegram from Mhow (Indore, Central India), says that a serious outbreak of fire was caused by an explosion of a live shell which occurred at Mhow yesterday, in the thickly-congested area of Sudder-bazzar, in a godown belonging to Rajabally, where blasting powder, fuses and sulphur were stocked.

The casualties were heavy, over one hundred being killed and over 200 injured, including three soldiers of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Sir O'Moore Creagh and General Blomfield visited the scene of the fire.

## A MUNICIPAL MATTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the Ootacamund Municipal Council the members discussed the appointment of a civil assistant surgeon named Ramkrishna, L.M. & S., as Health Officer in succession to Assistant Surgeon Sarma by the Surgeon General. The members regretted that so junior an officer who had only passed out this year had been posted to so important an office. Mr. Irvine remarked that this was the inevitable result of leaving the appointment of candidates in the hands of the Surgeon General and not reserving this right for the Council. The Chairman said that Major Gilbert had written to him on behalf of Assistant Surgeon Alderton who was also willing to take the D.P.H. if required. The Council thought that such a qualification was not necessary and that it was essential that the Health Officer of Ootacamund should be an officer with some experience who could control his subordinates and not a junior who made the appointment a mere stepping stone at the cost of the public health of Ootacamund.

After further discussion the following resolution was adopted unanimously: "The Council much regrets that so junior an officer with practically no experience should have been appointed to so important an office as the Health Officer of Ootacamund. The Council would preferably pay Rs. 300 per mensem to secure the services of an officer with the required qualification and experience.

## BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 6.

The case of criminal breach of trust and cheating against S. A. Mower and G.S. Clifford, Directors, and R. F. Strachan, Manager, Bank of Burma, which was fixed for hearing to-day, has on application of counsel in the case been postponed by the District Magistrate to 3rd December next.

## SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

It is reported here that Sir George Clarke will continue as Governor of Bombay for another twelve months and that he will visit Sind early next year.

# CASE AGAINST MRS. BESANT

## Extracts from her Written Statement.

### TOTAL DENIAL OF CHARGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINGLEPUT, Nov 6.

In the written statement filed by Mrs. Besant, in the case filed against her at Chingleput she briefly outlines the circumstances under which the plaintiff and his two sons came to live at the Theosophical Society's headquarters at Adyar, and how the sons were placed in charge of the defendant by their father. Mrs. Besant denies the "allegations, implications and insinuations" of the plaintiff regarding the boy Krishnamurti being led into improper habits by Mr. Leadbeater and states that when she saw the plaintiff in April 1910 he assured her that he had no idea really of taking the boys away, but that he had been very excited because Mr. Leadbeater kept them too much away from him. He said he had no complaint to make except this and only asked her that the boys should be allowed to be more with himself. From this time until January 1912, plaintiff's complaints against Mr. Leadbeater were only as to the boys being kept away from them. He always aplogised profusely when his fit of temper was over but he showed an ever increasing jealousy of Mr. Leadbeater's influence. This however did not prevent him from appealing to him for help in his domestic difficulties or his being anxious to take his pecuniary aid to send his eldest son to England. The whole statement that the defendant had promised to take the boys to Benares and England in order to keep them away from Mr. Leadbeater was false. The defendant states that during their stay in Europe defendant afforded them every opportunity of improvement. They travelled in Scotland and elsewhere and associated with people of high rank.

The defendant admits that the plaintiff came to her at Benares on the 31st of December, 1911 or 1st January 1912 and without giving any reason requested that Mr. Leadbeater should be separated from the boys and she declined to comply with the request. She denies that she had ever before refused to adopt the course requested and denies that she then stated that the boys and Mr. Leadbeater had lived together for several lives, that he was an "avatar" saint who was on the verge of divinity. She denies that the plaintiff stated that he could not accept any such position, or that he threatened to take action.

At Calcutta in January last she received a letter saying that the plaintiff threatened to lodge a suit to deprive her of the custody of the boys. She arrived at Adyar on the 19th January and invited plaintiff to meet her on that day. He met her in the presence of certain friends before whom he stated that he had never made to her any such charge against Mr. Leadbeater as is now alleged. He said further that he had no objection to the boys going to England nor to their being with Mr. Leadbeater if she were also there. Knowing that it was possible that her public work might take her away for a short time she specifically refused to make any promise as regarded they being with Mr. Leadbeater in future. She subsequently left the boys in England for the sake of their education and also if possible to shield them from the knowledge of the terrible charge levelled against the elder by his father as this knowledge would demoralise them.

The defendant submits that the suit if successful would remit the sons into the hands of a father who neglected them physically and educationally and treated them with continued harshness, while morally he is shown to be unfit to protect them for if his plaint be true he allowed them to remain for two years in the close company of a man who he asserts had ruined the elder while, if it be false, he has brought a ruinous charge against his own son sacrificing him to gratify private malice. For the defendant can prove that he has stated that he does not expect to win his case but only to injure Mr. Leadbeater and the Society, he has brought the case. In either case it would be against the interest of the minors to make him their guardian.

The boy is not deified but is a happy healthy lad fond of tennis and rowing. It is true that respectable people have prostrated themselves before him but the plaintiff set an example of touching his feet in 1910. No one else did so until long after, so far as the defendant is aware. Defendant states with regard to the education of the elder boy that he is still very backward, though now making rapid progress.

The defendant submits that this suit has been undertaken from political motives, and personal malice, in order to injure the defendant in pursuance of a settled policy to destroy her life of reputation because she has held back the student population of India from participating in the plots of extremists and has sought to inspire them with loyalty to the empire. Since she interfered to put an end to the secret drilling of boys and the collection of arms in Maharastra during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, she has been marked out as an obstacle to the propaganda of violence among students and has had her life threatened both in India and Europe.

The defendant asks that the boys may be protected by the Court from a renewal of an influence which would make them hate the English instead of loving and trusting them as they now do and which would turn them into bad citizens.

Defendant prays for a thorough investigation on the merits; and that the suit may not be set aside on technical grounds, the defendant waives the pleas as to non-sustainability of the present suit, and as to want of jurisdiction of Court.

## BENGAL LOCAL COUNCILS.

### Adverse Comments on their Re-constitution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The morning papers of Calcutta comment on the *communique* regarding the reconstitution of the local (Bengal) councils. The *Englishman* says:—The European community are given a very poor show on these Councils. The majority of the elected members are bound to be Indian.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks that the privilege conferred on the Calcutta Corporation to elect two members to the Bengal Council is an unwise arrangement. A better plan would have been to confer the franchise on the graduates of the Calcutta University.

The *Bengalee* expresses disappointment and indignation, because the graduates are not given the franchise.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

**TURKISH TROUBLES.** MY sympathy with Turkey in her troubles may not be so passionate as that of Moslems; it is certainly not so irrational as that of one or two of their spokesmen who, carried away by indignation, have been advocating the boycott of all foreign goods. The Islamic world has naturally been deeply agitated by the misfortunes of Turkey and Persia. Indian Musalmans have been offering prayers for the success of the Turkish arms, and have been making fervent appeals to England for interposing her good offices on behalf of the Moslem kingdoms. It is not expected that England should act as a knight-errant doing battle for Islam, wherever it is in danger. It is also recognized, I fancy, by all reasonable Moslems that she must abide by her international obligations, that there are strict limitations to her power to do as she pleases, especially in affairs which do not directly and immediately concern her, that, in a word, her foreign policy cannot be essentially modified in harmony with the wishes of a particular race or community throughout her empire.

**LESSONS FOR TURKEY.** Prayers and wishes can not alter the ruthless sequence of cause and effect. Destiny is moulded by forces which, springing directly from our own deeds and conduct, are unrelenting in their operation. The warmest supporter of Turkey cannot deny that her administration is effete and corrupt, that in spite of the constitution, abuses, hardened by time and tradition, have still been active, sapping gradually the national life and character. We have been looking in vain for deeds of heroism and valour which distinguished the Turkish soldiery at Plevena. If they still possess these qualities in the same degree as their fathers, they have been too demoralised and disheartened to render a true account of themselves in their encounters with the Balkan confederates. We have this consolation, in the midst of all her misfortunes that there need be no apprehensions about the dismemberment of the Ottaman power in Europe. The successful allies may shake themselves free from Turkish suzerainty, and may even obtain slices of territory; but the integrity and independence of Turkey, will, otherwise, remain in all probability, intact. The conflict of interests of the European Powers is the strongest safe-guard of Turkey against her spoliation. Her friends will be most earnest in the hope that the stern lessons conveyed by the war will not be lost upon her. She will not have suffered altogether in vain, if the reverses will bring home to her their essential moral, namely that if she wants to maintain her dignity and position as a strong and civilized power, she must make valiant and strenuous efforts to set her house in order; that she should purge it of wrongs and corruption; raise her government on the secure basis of justice and righteousness, and thus unite all her subjects, aliens, as well as those of her own race and religion, by common interests and common patriotism. This happy consumation can only be effected by equal and impartial justice, without distinction of race or nationality. She must avail herself freely of the resources of modern science and civilization and as she will rise in character, enlightenment and physical resources, she will command respect and fear abroad. In a word, all Oriental states must follow the example of Japan, if they are to hold their own against other nations. With the shrinkage of the world and the annihilation of distance by the miracles of science, Asia and Africa cannot enjoy the freedom and isolation of old. They must be drawn within the currents of world movements. They cannot escape from the power and influence, and to a certain extent, the grip of the west. Western powers, driven by self-interest, are apt to be inconveniently aggressive. They will hover round the death-bed of "the sick man," wherever he may may be found swaying the destinies of coloured people, provided he is the owner of rich and tempting vine-yards.

**BURDEN OF EMPIRE.** PERSIA is helpless and prostrate. Russia has mounted guard at the head of the patient's bed, and England is at the foot, passively watching him. It is reported to be a desperate case. But every effort is being made to bolster him up with foreign aid which alone, say the powers, has a chance of his restoration to tolerable health. Mr. Lovat Fraser, late of Bombay, contributes a striking article to the *Edinburgh Review*, in which he seeks to establish from blue-books published since the introduction of a semblance of constitution in the unhappy kingdom, that it can only be saved from ruin and anarchy by Great Britain and Russia. He applies his power of vivid phraseology and clear reasoning to demolish the vital contention of Mr. Shuster that it is neither the interest nor the desire of the two powers to support good government in Persia. Mr. Fraser makes, however, one or two significant admissions. "It would be foolish," he says, "not to recognize that the pressure of Russia upon Northern Persia is like the pressure of the ocean upon a weak and crumbling dyke. The breach will be made some day and the tide will roll southward." Might not a breach be made, likewise, in the dam which lies in front of Great Britain? Is this event absolutely beyond the bounds of possibility? Mr. Fraser himself seems to cherish a doubt as to the ultimate independence of the Shah's dominions, as may be gathered from these ominous remarks: "Persia is almost dead: already we seem to see her wrath beckoning us into new and unknown adventures. For if Empire has its glories, its melancholy burden is that it has no abiding frontier." Onward and ever on-ward! And so the melancholy burden of Empire must constantly grow. If it is a melancholy burden, why should it ever have been undertaken? It is an idea brought into vogue, I believe, by Rudyard Kipling. It makes such a tender appeal to sentiment and self-love, that the average Englishman will be inclined to hug it foundly. The burden of Empire, otherwise the whiteman's burden, implies a high moral sense of duty and responsibility and self-sacrifice, which is soothing, no doubt, to the national consciousness. But it does not connote self-interest which is the prime motive of a nation in building up an empire. Nations are governed by self-interest in the same way as individuals, and it constitutes a factor of cardinal importance in their desire to plant colonies, and win dominion abroad. People do not extend their sway over other countries from a pure motive of benevolence towards the natives. In this sense, the burden of empire is anything but melancholy. Indeed, the phrase, in the associations it calls to the mind, is practical and inaccurate.

**OBVIOUS MORAL.** I have already indicated the obvious moral to be drawn from the experiences of Persia and Turkey, namely, that

Oriental States can not remain absolutely secure and intact in their independence, if they suffer themselves to be eaten up by abuses and corruption, and fail to march with the times in establishing a just, well-ordered and enlightened government for an enlightened people. The Oriental will naturally desire that the territories still under the sway of his own people shall not pass out of their hands. But if he is capable of impartial judgment, the thought will sometimes force itself on him that if there is absolutely no chance of the reform of a state under its own rulers, and if the people are subjected to misrule and oppression, and are kept in a state of hopeless ignorance and misery, it would be better that some alien ruler should step in and make the country happy and prosperous, in comparison with its previous condition. The country will have, indeed, a heavy price to pay for the foreign domination; but when the alien rule is wise and beneficient, the good-will far outweigh the evil. Look at our own position in India. We are talking of the blessings of the British rule; we are warm in our protestations of fealty and allegiance to our Sovereign and our Government; we note loyal addresses to the high and mighty, when they come amongst us if the sentiment thus expressed is cordial and sincere, as I have no doubt it is, then it means that the foreign rule is infinitely superior to the medley of "thrones, kingdoms, dominions, principalities and powers" which it supplanted. The alien has, indeed, managed to gain immense profit for himself out of the transaction. In the adjustment of the mutual obligations of England and India, the ruling power has, in a few instances, dealt unfairly with her dependency. But ith all our losses and humiliations, we, the people of India, have also gained immensely. It is only a few crazy individuals who question the right of England to rule India. For one thing, it is much too late to dispute it.

"King's titles commonly begin by force, which time wears off and mellows into right."

But England has not only established her inalienable right by her rule extending over a century and a half, but this right has further been consolidated by time and sanctified by justice and right doing, tempered as it has been by selfishness and greed. After all is said, the great fact remains, that the withdrawal of the Central Power from India would be a calamity which needs no demonstration.

DION.

## HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 2.

H. H. the Nizam returned yesterday afternoon with his personal suite and the ladies of his Zenana. He was met by Nawab Salar Jung, the Prime Minister, at Vicarabad, and other leading officials. The arrival was private.

Rumour has it that the City of Hyderabad is to undergo some important changes. It will be remodelled on modern lines of architecture with scrupulous regard to the canons of sanitation and hygiene. It is understood that the Nizam himself is projecting the scheme. This being so there will soon be a New City of Delhi and another of Hyderabad.

The All-Saint's Institution at Chudder Ghaut celebrated its 56th anniversary altogether in a unique way on all-Saints' Day. By invitation Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C. S. I., C. I. E., the British Resident, presided at the distribution of prizes to successful pupils, after which he declard open the King George V. Coronation Memorial Laboratory and Library. Colonel Pinhey arrived at 5 o'clock p. m. and was escorted to the dais, specially erected in front of the new laboratory and library building, where he took his seat. Among others who were near him, were Mrs. and Miss Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pendlebury Dr. Siraj-ul-Hasan, Rev. I. Pagani and Mr. Krishnama Charry, the Advocate General. The decorations all over the premises were exceedingly attractive, thanks to the efforts of Rev. P. Garbelli, assisted by Messrs. R. Fano, J. E. Ross and F. Morris. Mr. Oven-Evans, B. A., (Oxon,) Head-Master of the School, presented the Resident with a printed address.

The Resident on rising to reply was lustily cheered. Colonel Pinhey said that the reception that was given him was extremely pleasing and that he was glad to see so many present. He congratulated Rev. P. Garbelli, the Rector of All-Saints, on the successes obtained by the school, year after year, at public examinations and promised that he would do all he could to assist it. He showered unstinted praise on the local Catholic clergy for their unselfish efforts in the sacred cause of education and which astonishingly, they are able to develope to a successful issue in spite of insufficient monetary aid from the local Governments and the rivalry of their contemporaries. From all he read and heard, the Resident did not feel any hesitation in saying, that the All-Saints was the leading educational institution in Hyderabad and open to all children without respect to caste or creed. On the close of his reply the Resident was vociferously cheered, and a little boy presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Pinhey.

Mr. Owen Evans then read the report for 1911-12 which among other things, stated: "The All-Saints was doing its part not only in keeping pace with but going well ahead of the ever-increasing demands of modern progress in the field of education. Each class set to work under a new curriculum and a new syllabus of studies and the teaching staff had been increased according to the requirements of the new High School Leaving Certificate Scheme. The strength of the school was 490 students including Europeans, Eurasians, Parsees, Hindus, Mahomedans and Native Christians. Of the 22 boys who sat for the new High School Final Examination in 1911-12 sixteen received very satisfactory certificates and from the 20 who appeared for the Middle School Examination 15 passed with 2 in the first class—results that are certainly creditable.

The Resident, after the reading of the report, pinned on the coats of successful boys silver medals. Young E. Narriman, hardly 17 years of age, was prominent in receiving medals. He passed the Madras University Entrance Examination last year and is now taking his College course at the Nizam College and receives a scholarship from H. H. the Nizam's Government. M. A. Vadood's breast also was profusely decorated and he also won the prize for sports presented by Messrs. Laver and Co. The All-Saints boys offered a beautiful silver medal to Mr. M. B. Suba Rao, B. A., their late headmaster, for meritorious work performed by him during his incumbency. After the distribution of prizes, Colonel Pinhey declared the new laboratory and library building, which is a coronation memorial of H. I. M. King George V., open, amid applause.

His Lordship Dr. D. Viswara with Father Mazzola is expected to return to his diocese during next week. It might be remembered that the Bishop some months ago went home to Italy on a visit to the Vatican. No reception will be held in honour of his return owing to two deaths recently among the local catholic clergy.

## U. P. COUNCIL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 6.

Rai Bahadur Munshi Prayag Narain of Lucknow who was nominated for election to U. P. Legislative Council on behalf of upper India Chamber of Commerce has informed the Secretary of the Chamber that as Mr. A.H. Silver, president of the Chamber, is also standing for election he does not think it proper to stand against the President of the Chamber and therefore withdraws himself in Mr Silver's favour. Mr. Silver will thus be returned unopposed to the local Legislative Council.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## THE HIGH COURT.

## Vacation Sitting of the Insolvency Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao presided at a vacation sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday and disposed of the following matters:—

### APPLICATIONS.

RE KEKABHOI RAJABALLI.

Mr. Kapadia replied for and obtained the usual interim order for the insolvent.

RE NAOROJI HORMUSJI GORA.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for an opposing creditor and applied for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. The insolvent had, counsel said, filed his schedule eighteen months ago and had done nothing in the matter.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and said that he had received no notice from the opposite side and the insolvent could not reply to the affidavit. He asked for a month's time and in the meantime notices would be served on the creditors and he would proceed with the insolvency.

His Lordship adjourned the matter until the next Court day.

RE DAYABHAI CHOTALAL VAKIL.

On the motion of Mr. Havelivalla his Lordship granted the usual interim order.

RE MORARJI DAYAL THAKAR.

Mr. Fardunji Motiwalla applied for six months, further protection to enable the insolvent to settle with his creditors.

The Commissioner thought six months was a long period and granted only two months' extension.

RE COWASJI R ASHBURNER.

On the motion of Mr. Kapadia the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE HAJI MOOSA HAJI JUSAB.

On the motion of Mr. Motiwalla his Lordship granted a "rule nisi" for final discharge, under section 60 of the old Insolvency Act.

RE GULABCHAND HERACHAND.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE VANAJI GUMNAJI.

His Lordship granted the usual interim order to the insolvent on the motion of Mr. Kapadia.

RE HAJI ABDUL SOMAR.

An extension of two months' interm order was granted.

Similar orders were passed in the matter of Moosa Haji Memon, Vithaldas Goverdhandas and Chwlaman Janardhan.

### DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents appeared and received their personal discharges:—

Sittaram Bapuji; Mahomedali Tayeballi, Dinshah Bomonji Mody; Nanabhoy Framji Sopariwalla, Kassum Alloo Khoja; Noomkhan Ahmedkhan; Sayed Ahmed Sayed Kadar; Sakaram Hariba; Sulleman Mungal; Naroo Poonja, Kalidas Nanji Khatri and another.

## THE POLICE COURTS.

### AN ACQUITTAL.

Yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kenneth Kemp, in the Esplanade Police Court, acquitted Wadilal Nagindas who was charged by Khupchand Sarupchand, a jeweller, with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery worth Rs. 2,647.

The prosecution story was that the articles were given on approval but the defence story was that they were given in pledge.

The Court disbelieved the prosecution and acquitted the accused.

### TRAM TROUBLES.

Yesterday Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, fined one E. Johnson Rs. 15 for not paying the legal tram fare.

The accused was going to Bori Bunder from Dhobi Talao, and as there was no room in the car accused with a companion stood in the gangway. Only pass-holders are allowed to do this. Accused, when asked to buy a ticket said that he was a pass-holder but he could not show his pass. Accused stated in Court that as he did not want to be removed from the car he had said he was a pass-holder and he had not meant to defraud the Tramway Company. At Bori Bunder accused's companion had gone away without giving his name, but accused had furnished these particulars.

### GAMBLING IN SILVER.

Fateh Mohammad Sheik Mohammad and 54 others were charged before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate. The first and second accused with keeping a house for gambling and the rest with gambling in silver.

The Inspector described how the gambling was carried on.

Four of the accused turned approvers and were discharged, and the case was adjourned.

### A CHAUFFEUR ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Dalton charged a chauffeur named Anton Gomes Gabriel with driving a vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby causing damage to a motor car belonging to a Mr. Wilson, driven by Mr. Maneckji Naoroji.

The accused was defended by Mr. Athavle, pleader.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, observed that he did not think it necessary to call any evidance for the defence, as from the evidence for the prosecution he was satisfied that it was a case of pure accident, due more to the driver of complainant's car (No. 2,212) having suddenly stopped in the middle of the crossing of two roads. The complainant was going along Girgaum-road towards Sandhurst bridge, while the accused was driving his car along Depot-lane towards Chunam Kiln-road. The complainant admitted that he stopped the car in the middle of the crossing, when the accused's car was only three to four feet from his, and he did so in order to avoid running into a car that was approaching him in front. The accused must therefore have hardly had time to avert the accident. The other witnesses for the prosecution had contradicted one another and no reliance could be placed in their statements. The accused was, therefore, ordered to be acquitted.

### CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

Rajaram Yeshawant, Apa Yeshwant, Sacaram Yeshwant, Narayen, and Luximon were charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, with assaulting the four complainants, named Motiram Bapoo, Sareswatibai, Sitaram Luximon and Sadashiv Mahadeo. The accused were defended by Mr. H. J. Dalal, whilst the complainants were represented by Mr. V. R. Navalkar.

The first complainant was a jobber in the Spring Mills and was residing at Naigum Cross-road. Complainant No. 2 was his wife's sister, No. 3 his neighbour and No. 4 his nephew. They lived in different rooms and the same chawl. The first three accused were brothers and all the accused belonged to the same gymnasium. They lived at Matunga.

It was alleged that the first complainant's nephew, Dewco, was assaulted by the accused and he took out summons against them. On the 10th of last month at 4 p. m. all the accused went to the first complainant's house and created a disturbance. Complainant No. 1 was standing near the house with a child in his arms, when the first three named struck him with sticks, wounding him on his hand, left shoulder and thigh. He was dazed and fell down.

Similar charges of assault were made against the remaining two accused.

The Magistrate found accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 guilty and fined the first Rs. 25, and the other two Rs. 15 each. Accused No. 4 and 5 were acquitted.

### TAJ MAHAL HOTEL CASE.

The case under the Municipal Act against Dr. Bilimoria, for alleged failure to report a case of cholera in the Taj Mahal Hotel to the Municipal authorities, was to have been taken up yesterday, but on the application of Mr. Acworth it was adjourned to the 21st November next.

### POLICE SEPOY ON HIS TRIAL.

Ramchandra Babaji, Police Sepoy No. 1539D was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, with assault and using abusive language.

The Complainant Nathuram Mulji was represented by Mr. B. N. Vijaykai, while the accused was defended by Mr. Nariman, pleader.

The complainant's statement was that he was a singer of Chujan (religious songs), living at Mandvi. On the 14th October he was asked to attend a "Satyanarayan pooja" which was performed in the temple of Pimpleshivai Mahadeo situated on Shire Road. At about 11 p. m., when the "prasad" was offered to the diety, the complainant had begun to sing to the accompaniment of his "tambwa," when the accused came up to the veranda of the temple where he was seated and foully abused him and struck his head with a stick. Complainant warded the blow off with his "tambwa." The accused then asked him to stop singing and he immediately complied. After this complainant and some of his witnesses remonstrated with the accused for having walked on to the veranda whilst they were engaged in the pooja, and abused and assaulted him. Upon this accused used still more filthy language and arrested complainant and those who were attending the pooja. Accused marched them up to police chowki at Walkeshwar and thence to the Inspector's bungalow, and finally took them to the Maharbawdi chowki, where he charged them with disorderly behaviour. The case was subsequently dismissed for want of satisfactory evidence.

The defence was that complainant had been repeatedly warned not to make a noise but he defied accused and accordingly the latter arrested him. As a counterblast to the previous prosecution the present case was got up against the accused.

The Magistrate believed the accused, who was acquitted.

## THE BARROWS LECTURES.

## Professor Henderson Begins Course To-day.

This year's Barrows lecturer is Prof. Charles R. Henderson, Ph. D., Head of the Department of Practical Sociology in the University of Chicago, United States of America. Prof. Henderson will deliver a course of six lectures on the general subject "Social Programmes in the West." The lectures will be delivered at 6-30 p.m. daily in the Wilson College Hall, beginning to-night, and concluding next Wednesday.

The Barrows Lectureship is one of the practical results of the Parliament of Religion which was held in connection with the Word's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892. A Chicago lady, Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, gave a large sum of money to establish a lectureship on the relations of Christianity and other religions. Mrs. Haskell, named this lectureship in honour of Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., Professional lecturer on comparative Religion in the University of Chicago, who organised the Parliament of Religion. Dr. Barrows was the first lecturer on that endowment. He was followed at intervals of four years by Principal A.M. Fairbairn, D. D., Mansfield College, Oxford, and by President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York, the latter having succeeded himself on the same appointment.

Prof. Henderson was for twenty years a pastor of Christian churches in America. Having devoted himself especially to the practical application of Christianity, he was called to be a Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, where he is also the chaplain of the University with its large membership of 6,000 students. He is also a Professor of the Faculty of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. His chief position there is the Head of the Department of practical Sociology.

In 1909, the President of the United States appointed him to be the Commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Convention. The Congress of the United States appointed him to be a member of the International Committee on Public and Private Relief. He has been President of the American National Conference on Charities and Correction, President of the American Prison Association, and President of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. He is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Charities Organization of the city in which he lives.

Prof. Henderson has been an active writer as well as an active worker, on problems of Social Amelioration. He is associate editor of the "American Journal of Sociology", and Contributing Editor of the "Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology." Including a book in German Prof. Henderson has published eleven volumes, among which are the following:—

"Introduction to the Study of the Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes, "The Social Spirit "in America" Social Settlements "Social Elements," "Modern Prison Systems", "Modern Methods of Charity" "Industrital Insurance in the United States, and Social Duties from a Christian Standpoint". etc. etc.

## ANNUAL GUILDS' FESTIVAL.

St. Thomas Cathedral last evening was filled with a large congregation composed mainly of members of the various Guilds in Bombay who were gathered for the celebration of their annual festival usually held on All-Saints' Day. The hymns sung were 215, 390 and 391 (processional) and the Revd. G. F. Harvey, Chaplain of Colaba, preached the sermon.

He explained the appropriateness of the choice of All-Saints' Day for the festival of the Guilds whose object was to lead people to aspire to a saintly life. The saints of old had suffered for their faith and their lives had been spent in holiness, but they should not be satisfied to attain only this saintliness with a higher ideal before them—the life Christ. There was the same fight to be waged now as then, and it needed extraordinary courage and the casting off of sloth to be successful.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. The disturbance which entered the Andaman Sea yesterday, is moving westwards, but at present it is feeble.

Forecast:—No important change.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature remains in excess in the north and the south-west of Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi. Minimum temperature remains in excess in Sind and at Ajmer, but is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Indore and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the western half of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks—No rainfall has been reported. Weather has become settled in northern India. Conditions appear to continue disturbed in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Dry weather is likely generally.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## GOLF IN BOMBAY.

## The Madras Silver Medal Competition.

## KILBY'S LEADING SCORE.

The above two days' competition was commenced Yesterday morning. Conditions are by medal play under handicap over two rounds of nine hole each. Since the golf week there has been a falling off in the number of entries for competition, but there was a fairly representative entry on this occasion and some excellent scores were returned. In these handicap competitions and with the ground in such a hard condition, the scratch players stand very little chance of winning as it generally happens that one or other of the long handicap men plays very much above his usual form and returns a wonderful score. On this occasion Kilby whose handicap is 15 for eighteen holes played a scratch game and with a next score of 33 leads on the first day's play by no less than five strokes from Cook, playing from scratch, who made a very fine return of 38. Kilby started with a five and a four and crossed the road in fifteen, the next three holes cost him a similar number of strokes, but he improved his score considerably with two threes to the seventh and eighth. Cook played a very fine game starting with two threes, he was twelve for the first three holes. He then got three holes in five each, he only took three strokes to the plateau hole and was then thirty for seven holes. The short hole, a "bogey" then cost him four strokes and with another four to the ninth he finished up in 38. Cresswell played a steady round of 44 his card being spoilt with a seven to the fourth and a five to the short eight hole. Results:

| | Score. | H'cap. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H W Kilby ... | 41 | —8 | 33 |
| G Cook ... | 38 | Scr | 38 |
| T H Walts ... | 42 | —3 | 39 |
| P W Cresswell ... | 44 | —4 | 40 |
| J W Marshall ... | 45 | —5 | 40 |
| A C Owen... ... | 47 | —7 | 40 |
| T H Payne ... | 44 | —3 | 41 |
| B H Lockhead ... | 44 | —3 | 41 |
| A P Stewart ... | 45 | —4 | 41 |
| D N Lawrie ... | 45 | —4 | 41 |
| J H Hardie ... | 45 | —3 | 42 |
| W Fraser ... ... | 49 | —7 | 42 |
| J Herbertson ... | 47 | —5 | 42 |
| H T Gorrie ... | 47 | —5 | 42 |
| A L Clapham ... | 46 | —4 | 42 |
| A Gittora ... | 41 | +1 | 42 |
| T S Kennedy ... | 47 | —5 | 42 |
| J W Jessop ... | 42 | +1 | 43 |
| R Aitken ... ... | 42 | +1 | 43 |
| M Innes Ker ... | 43 | Scr | 43 |
| H F Chard ... | 51 | —8 | 43 |
| C A Russ ... ... | 44 | Scr | 44 |
| R Kidd ... ... | 45 | —1 | 44 |
| H P T Lattey ... | 44 | Scr | 44 |
| G L Sim ... ... | 51 | —7 | 41 |
| E E Coombs ... | 44 | +1 | 45 |
| P J Arnot... ... | 48 | —1 | 47 |
| G M Hossock ... | 53 | —6 | 47 |

## BOMBAY YACHTING.

## "The Sea Dogs."

Scene at the Apollo Bunder—any day in the yachting seasons Rama and Pandu are two typical Yacht Club Seamen—from the Jungle—near Ratnagiri. They are tremendous fellows and their rolling gait bespeaks their calling, the salt sea, the restless ocean. As Rama rolls down to the Yacht Club steps he passes six open-mouthed admiring dog-boys.

"Barjoo-eh!" he exclaims grandly. "Cut of it lads!"

"What a fine fellow. Did you see his blue jersey, did you notice his cap, all a lovely red" whisper the Chokras. He's a sailor and gets twenty rupees a month", says one.

"Nothing to do but grouse and a Chokra to help him do it" remarks a second.

"Yes and a Nakwa to help the Chokra" says a third. Dogs are all very well, but give me a sailor's life! Hurrah for the life of a sailor!

Rama has by this time reached the Bunder where he sights a brother salt sitting on the wall.

"O! Pandu! O! O!"

"O! Rama!"

"Where are you sleeping old son? haven't seen you for ages. That ship are you on?"

"Oh I'm having a devil of a time. Don't ask me about it. I'm nearly dead!!

"What is it? Fever?"

"Fever? No. It's work. And me a Yacht Tindal!." "My dear fellow, I offer my deepest sympathy. But tell me, as Yacht Club seaman have you not sworn an oath never to work".

"True enough Rama. Alas I have broken it I fear" (He weeps).

"Come this won't do. You must explain what made you break your oath? This is a serious matter."

"Since you must know, t' was the toe of the Sahibs boot."

"He-er caught you bending Pandu?"

"Indeed yes, Rama, and kicked me over board."

"Well that is the limit. As for me, I'm having quite a good time. I'm Captain of the "Dabchick," a twelve footer. Not a bad ship, one of the super-sea-horse-class."

"What crew do you carry Rama?"

"Only three men. I know it's a scandal this under manning, three seamen to sail a twelve footer, but the rule only provides for one man per three feet of length. A shame I call it. The rules must be altered."

"Does your owner ever go to sea?"

"Well no! Not often! The fact is he would be rather in the way."

"Quite so. Quite so."

"The great thing is, he gives me seven rupees a month for lamp oil, and five rupees a month for waste, and three rupees a month for soap and two rupees for sundries."

"Lucky dog. I envy you. My man is Scotch. I asked for five rupees for lamp oil. 'Very well', he said 'bring the lamp to the office, light it for 12 hours, and let me see how much it burns per night."

"Had you there, old thing, had n't he?"

"Well I know, but as he happens to belong to the Club I thought he'd pay anything he was asked to pay and look sweet about it. That's not all; he makes me clean the boat every day?"

"The Monster! The tyrant Pandu!"

"Yes Rama he is. The other day I jammed my finger in a block. It hurt me so of course I wept. I think all saliors should weep, it shows we have feeling."

"Of course it does."

"Well my Sahib got angry and said, 'You would never do to go round the Horn.' Well I said I don't know about the Horn, but I've sailed round Tucker Beacon many a time. Terrible seas too. Quite three inches high, I'm sure they were."

"Yes Pandu. A fearful spot is Tucker Beacon."

"Tell me Pandu does your Sahib wear a Yachting Cap?

"No! A thousand time No! Oh that he did Rama."

"That explains everything. He's no Yachtman. You must leave him Pandu."

"Yes Rama I will. I am going to be Captain of the "Bill Puffin," a fine new six footer and carries two of a crew."

"Good news. Well here's luck old son. But before you go I'll sing you the Tindal's song, a little thing of my own."

"Aye! Aye! Rama! Whats the tune?"

"Well imagine a Cat, in extremis, or a Dog with D.T's, and then you have the tune."

"A Tindal's life's the life I trow,  
He never works at all lads,  
He eats and drinks, and drinks and eats,  
At dark he slopes ashore, lads,  
He does not care a jot,  
For working on a yot,  
Just like a Coolie man,  
So he sleeps a little and slacks a little,  
And smokes a little and chews a little,  
And eats Bhang a little  
And gets dazed a little  
And dreams he's an ill used man?

KIRRIBILLI.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 5th Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 6th November:—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Plague... | nil | nil |
| Total mortality from all causes | | 94 |

# BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

## The Condition of the Bhuleshwar Tank.

## A SPECIAL REPORT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta, chairman of the Committee presiding.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee regarding the condition of the Bhuleshwar Tank, submitted the following report:—

In the year 1910, on the representation of Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee was appointed to consider and report on the condition of the Bhuleshwar Tank and on the recommendation of that Sub-Committee, it was arranged under Standing Committee Resolution No. 4933, dated the 9th November, 1910, that Bai Krishnabai, the owner of the tank, should be given three months' time to put the tank in order and that should she find herself unable to comply with the requirements of the Municipality, it should be suggested to her to form a Committee of Management, composed of representative Hindus, for carrying out the work, failing which, action should be taken to enforce compliance with the requisitions of the Municipality. Since then the steps taken by the owner to put the tank in proper condition have not met with satisfactory results and the nuisance complained of has continued to exist. The Commissioner in his letter No. 8127, dated the 11th June, 1912, states that the representation of Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai is correct, that since 1908, efforts have been made by the Municipal Executive to get the tank put in a proper condition, that every hot weather a certain amount of the dirty water is pumped out and a good deal of very evil-smelling mud is removed causing a considerable nuisance in the process, that the tank is never entirely emptied, that it is impossible to clear out the silt entirely since the flooring and walls of the tank are so imperfect that very dirty sub-soil water rapidly percolates through and that this condition continues till the rains, when the tank becomes filled with rain water with the certainty that the same nuisance will occur in the next dry season. The Commissioner further points out that the tank is a danger to public health on account of the number of anopheles larvæ found in it and the fact that religious mendicants and others bathe in and doubtless drink the water, even when it is at its foulest in the hot weather, that it is one of the worst danger spots existing in the City and that there is no other remedy but to have it filled up, adequate arrangements being made for bathing at the temple.

On the other hand, Mr. N. S. Korday, one of the Trustees of the tank, states in his letter, dated the 25th June, 1912, that the existence of the tank is absolutely necessary from religious point of view and that it is superior in construction and upkeep when compared with other tanks of its kind in the City. He adds that he is willing and prepared to attend to any suggestion which the Committee may have to make in the matter.

The Sub-Committee have on personal inspection of the tank noticed that the condition of the tank is really bad and that immediate measures ought to be taken with a view to have the nuisance removed. The Sub-Committee have also obtained from Mr. Korday definite proposals for improving the condition of the tank. A copy of Mr. Korday's letter, dated the 23rd August, 1912, together with a copy of the Commissioner's report thereon, No. 20,502, dated the 15th October 1912, with accompaniments, is appended hereto. After careful consideration of the subject, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Sub-Committee are of opinion that there is no objection to the proposals, mentioned below, for the improvement of the Bhuleshwar Tank submitted by Mr. Korday, one of the Trustees of the Tank, being approved, subject to the understanding that the works mentioned therein are carried out by the Trustees of the tank to the satisfaction of the Commissioner before the next monsoon, failing which, the Commissioner should be authorized, if the nuisance continues, to have the area of the tank reduced in the manner suggested by him in his letter No. 20,502, dated the 15th October 1912, and that, should the nuisance be found to continue after that, the Corporation reserve to themselves the right in future of having the tank filled up:—(1) To fill in the tank to 2 to 3 feet above the existing level. (2) To pave the bottom with fine-dressed blue stone pavement and to finish the same in cement pointings. (3) To renew the cement pointings of all joints of present wallings so as to make them all water-tight. (4) To communicate the tank with the Municipal drain with a sluice valve to be operated whenever necessary. The Commissioner concurs in this recommendation.

The Committee discused the report and it was resolved to forward the report to the Commissioner for necessary action.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee will be held at 3 o'clock on Thursday next.

## CHILD SUICIDES.

## Educational Pressure in Germany.

The recent suicide of a schoolboy of 15 years at Frankfort-on-the-Main, coming after a series of such tragedies, has once more raised the question of school examinations and the too strenuous upbringing of youthful Germany, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard."

In the case under notice the boy, a son of a well-to-do and very honourable family of Magdeburg, stole £35, and then disappeared. The police were asked to arrest him, as already he had shown himself an exceedingly headstrong character. But for a week no trace of him could be found. Finally, he was discovered dead in an hotel in Frankfort, having shot himself in the head.

More recently still, in Berlin, an osteler's son only 13, hanged himself in the cellar, having been rather sharply scolded by his step mother for not being able to give an account of a penny-piece that accidentally fell from his overcoat pocket. At all events, that was the explanation given to the authorities, and which was accepted for want of a better. Last week again a boy of 14 years shot himself in bed, after showing extraordinary deliberation and invention in fixing up the apparatus by means of which he discharged the pistol.

These were three of the more remarkable cases. One may also remember a case of murder and suicide (or double suicide), in which two school children, a boy and a girl, ended their lives, and many almost inexplicable cases of the suicide of young servant girls. Indeed a casual glance at the suicide lists might lead one to believe that in Germany suicide is more common under 20 than in adult ages.

The general reasons are not very clear. School examinations and the strenuous programme of the German schools have undoubtedly been a factor in some cases. It is even said that the education system which has certainly done so much towards the greatness of modern Germany is one that ultimately "sends the weak ones to the wall." Perhaps a greater factor is the psychological upheaval coming in the wake of a commercial rise of great rapidity. Parents who were brought up with Spartan simplicity now find themselves able to bring up their children in the lap of luxury. Indeed there is possibly a tendency towards too much luxury. The Latin's disregard for physical comforts is not to be found here and the rapid change of environment and of mode of living of a part of the German race is thought to have produced a vein of degeneration.

An Englishman might also suggest that the scoldings of parents and school teaches, which have been the presumable pretext or many of these juvenile-suicides, were all the more potent, as in Germany a scolding is a comparative rarity. In few countries in Europe does one hear harsh words so seldom. Still another cause may be seen in the precocious reading of philosophy, which seems to have as strong a hold on young Germans in some quarters as the "penny dreadful" in other countries.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

# EN PASSANT.

Although one cannot fail to sympathise with dwellers in Mount Road, Mazagon at the disturbed peace, alleged to result from the passing to an fro by day and night of the steam trailer, that has become familiar to our streets within the past year or so, he must agree that the view taken of the matter by our practical Municipal Commissioner will appeal generally to public opinion. In these days the convenient and economical transport of wares must remain the influential factor, and if it is found that congestion of traffic is relieved by the introduction of mechanical means of conveyance the argument gains additional strength. One does not contemplate that Bombay will be overrun with vehicles of the type complained of, or there might arise feasible objections, as the roads from the present Cotton depots to the Mill localities are quite unsuitable for any continuous traffic of the kind. There are really only two roads that can be used, if crossing the Railway bridges is held to be an objection, and these via Mount Road and De Lima street are narrow and otherwise awkward.

One of these Lorries is said to convey as many bales of cotton as 18 bullock carts, taking up, in the doing, less than a third of the space,—in a word 60 to 70 feet as against 210. Now with the Lorry,—the driver of Motor car, horse vehicle, or even the Cyclist and Pedestrian, has something to go on for some rule of the road guides the man at the wheel, who is a responsible party; but with the average bullock cart driver one never knows, from one minute to another, when he will take it into his head without any warning to swerve right or left, as the impulse guides him throwing all the onus of preventing an accident on the innocent party. And as we know 18 carts, or more, will follow in each others trail without passing room between unless a more than ordinarily intelligent or zealous member of the force happens to take in the situation, not often accomplished until the atmosphere around has waxed blue with exceration. It is to be wondered at that, included in the complaint before us, there were not some reference made to the Municipal steam Lorries which throughout the day rumble along the street on their way to "Cutchra Dale" (a locality that should now be regulated to the waste ground beyond Sewri rather then continue to poison the atmosphere of an area awaiting permanent development as a residential spot, and emit fumes of smoke from bad coal, which, in turn, were not the means the public necessity, would be one of the first items to suggest amelioration to the newly organised smoke prevention department. The Municipal Commissioner has mentioned one element of risk in the use of the heavy carrying vehicle, viz. to sewers and drain-, and of the responsibility attached to owners for any damage done. The question might arise how far anticipation of developments in road traction has influenced engineers in completing the latest sanitary auxiliaries of the city, to wit, the new storm drain along Reay Road, a thoroughfare destined to become the most important in the industrial area of the town.

A certain section of the Labour party seem disposed to take up the tangled skein of the Land Bill (abandoned for the present by Mr. Lloyd Geoge) for the purpose of specialisation. This being a popular theme with the more advanced of the tribe a little judicious harping on the string may be found to atone in a measure for inaction in other directions during the more recent legislation of the present Government, in which it must be said the influence of labour leaders has been chiefly diverted to the necessity of keeping their satellites together to obtain majorities for the parent dispensation. "You shall either use your land and employ on it, or you shall give it to somebody else who will employ on it." is the text of the present agitators as it has been that of a score of years past, and the theory has recently formed the subject of a lecture in the precincts of the House by the well-known Radical Mr. Outhwaite, who would seem to have a cut and dried policy at hand that would, in a way, revolutionise the whole present system of taxation. A few leading ideas of these are to be embodied in a memorial to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at an early date. Of the proposals the question of remitting taxes on tea, sugar, cocoa and coffee take a prominent place, and doubtless the party that could go before the country with a feasible scheme that would lead to such a consummation would be a popular one. But the idea is not a patent of Liberal inclinations.

It costs more in Tolls to reach Poona, Mahableshwar, Nasik, &c., by Motor car than for Petrol. And these charges to the wear and tear of tyres, and machinery, and you will find that it is cheaper to rail the vehicle to the rail-head than to run it up by road. But one essays the long motor run for pleasure and he must, perforce, pay for the luxury. But the wealthier owner scores over him of moderate means, the former as possessor, say, of the 50 h. p car of huge weight and proportions as against the man who has to be content with a struggle against difficulties with the 6 or 8 or 10 h. p vehicle, weighing a few cwts, for he is rated the same for both tax and toll. With regard to the Bombay tax on cars the authorities might well introduce a sliding scale such as obtains at home. It should be a voluntary act for it is scarcely likely that any combination of influence can be instituted when such an idea would mean more for the favoured class to pay, and it is only by agitation from the mighty that hardships are modified. Reverting to the question of tolls it is not in the impost alone that inconvenience is felt. One ever constant annoyance is the necessity of being pulled up every few miles at the bar to take a receipt. This you must do, for the mere dropping of the fare in passing to save a stop is no security against being reported to the District officer as a defaulter, who probably on his bone-fide part asked you to pay again or produce the receipt. It would appear no system has been seriously considered where commutation to a single payment to exempt the motorist from tolls in his presidency could be arranged, if indeed the payment of the first tax—a liberal one in all conscience—should not carry in it self exemption. There is a certain inferred antipathy against motorists and it seems that it will take a long time to live it down. The vehicle is perhaps at times a bit of a nuisance especially where a dusty road is concerned, but can anyone with any claim to consistency vote it worse along the Queens' Road, for instance, than any other conveyance though it pay through the nose for the luxury of using thoroughfares that, not a hundred miles from the Fort itself, are a disgrace to road engineering.

It is by no means a rare opinion from those in the know that Medical training good as it might be otherwise deemed to be in England has not in several essential points reached the perfection noticeable in the Capitals of other parts of Europe. A late expression of this view is found in Dr. Seymour Taylor who gave a lecture some little time ago at the Western London Hospital Hammersmith on the backwardness Medical teaching. His chief complaint seems to have centred itself round Clinical training which as might be inferred could not be considered in the usual routine of the English system but necessitated a course at schools on the continent. The lecturer touched upon the very remarkable progress that had been made everywhere in every branch of the art of healing during the past forty years or so and in this opinion any ordinary man of intelligence conversant with events of that period will readily agree. He gave an instance of his own days of apprenticeship as a general practitioner a class rarely found in these times, indeed one might go a long way to find among Pharmacists themselves a man who could revert to the old fashioned method of plaster spreading and pill making or even personally intimate with fresh infusions, while in several auxiliaries of the Druggist's business the man with the old method of working would be looked on in the light of a madman. In the realms of the more legitimate lines attention is diverted to the fact that at least 40 per cent of operations were fatal. Spinal affections were practically looked upon as hopeless; Plethora and atrophy as diseases, rather than conditions, while the topography of the brain was unknown. "If London is to acquire its proper status as a centre of Medical education, if even it is to maintain its present reputation, the machinery must be brought up to date" might be considered to bear a rather disparaging state of affairs but they are nevertheless the words of this experienced member of the faculty, and must bear the weight of consistency. Elegance in the internal requirements of the art was practically unknown prior to the advent of the Burroughs, welcome era which revolutionised the requirements of physic, with its manual labour, familiar to the worthy Doctor in question and of his progenitors but the near past stood still with regard to every other improvement, the huge strides which medicine has made in every branch would in itself have stamped it with fame and excellence that would appear is not yet in its zenith.

LE TATILLON.

# MAIL NOTES.

### CHILD DRUNKARDS.

Remarkable statements concerning drunkenness among Russian school children are made by Mr. Consul H. M. Grove in his report on the trade of the Moscow district for 1911. It is admitted, he writes, that inebriety is very rapidly increasing among the school children in Russia in general and in Moscow and the Moscow provinces in particular. The Moscow Town Council recently made an inquiry into this subject, and it was then stated that of the adults who are addicted to drink it had been ascertained that 90 per cent. learned to drink while still at school. Out of 18,134 schoolboys in the Moscow province, from the ages of 8 to 13 years, 12,152, or 66 per cent., have taken to drink, and out of 10,404 girls of the same ages 4,733, or 45 per cent. also drink. It was unanimously decided that lectures on the effects of drink should be given in all schools, and also that museums showing the effects of alcohol should be instituted. The teachers will receive special instruction with regard to alcoholism, so as to be able to instruct the children.

### PRINCE GEORGE OF BAVARIA.

A good deal of gossip has been printed in the German Press during the last few weeks with regard to the relations of Prince and Princess George of Bavaria, who were married early in the present year. There appeared to be no doubt that the union had proved an unhappy one, and various grounds were assigned for this fact, among them the climate of Munich, the situation of the Prince's palace, a dispute as to precedence at the Bavarian Court, and mere incompatibility of temperament. The Prince's family has now taken the unusual course of issuing the following statement: "Public opinion has recently repeatedly occupied itself with the deeply deplorable conjugal dissensions which have arisen between his Royal Highness Prince George of Bavaria and his wife. It is hereby affirmed that all the rumours, according to which there are grounds for declaring a nullity of marriage, are completely devoid of foundation. The truth is that from the outset there have been serious dissensions between husband and wife which were caused by differences of character and which have disturbed the marital relationship. Should the marriage be dissolved it could be so only in the way of a divorce."

### A WAR OF CREEDS.

"It is impossible," said the Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking Canterbury, "for us to take part in any public gathering without bearing in our hearts and in our prayers the thought of the fearfulness—the gruesomeness—of the news from Eastern Europe. That two groups of nationalities, with traditional characteristics and antipathies which give to a war waged between them an aspect of terror beyond all words, should now on European soil, be coming to what in common parlance we call death grips with one another that is so grave a fact as to shrivel almost any rival suject into insignificance. The horror of it all is doubled by the fact that, outwardly at least it is large measure a question of religious beliefs which inspires the combatants, and that the detestableness of creed-war is added to the other dreadful spectres of the fray. Then comes the haunting thought of the issues which such a creed-war may raise elsewhere, hundreds or even thousands of miles from the actual maelstrom of conflict, and what it may conceivably mean to millions of our own fellow-subjects. Surely if ever we had need to invoke the presence and aid of the Prince of Peace it is now. At every service in our churches I hope these great and solemn facts and perils will be remembered before God. The Collect for the fifth Sunday after Trinity is admirably fitted for our use, and, by a pause in the Litany and elsewhere, we clergy can always direct men's minds to the thoughts which ought at such a time to be ours."

### A DISAPPEARING LAKE.

The vagaries of subsidence in Mid-Cheshire, as the result of brine pumping, have been peculiarly demonstrated at Northwich, where a lake ten acres in extent has disappeared suddenly, sunging through an invisible chasm in its bed. A similar incident occurred in May, leaving a crater like a depression 150ft. deep with a few square yards of slush which, when plumbed, registered 60ft. Three hundred sacks of clay were plunged into the hole, but seemed to make no impression. Heavy summer rains and the overflow from an adjacent brook filled the lake as formerly, but on Wednesday night in mail week the waters again suddenly rushed into the bowels of the earth, accompanied by rumbling. Years ago salt rock mines were worked into the vicinity and the earth is honey-combed. Millions of gallons of water have entered the old workings, forming fresh brine to be pumped by the adjoining shafts. The vicinity is dangerous, and the subsidence shews a tendency to attack Northwich main thoroughfare. Precautions are being taken to make Dunkirk safe, but the authorities are, of course, fighting an unknown quantity. Were the lake artificially refilled a similar occurrence would happen in time, as brine is being pumped almost incessantly. The depth of the chasm is about 200ft to the water level, but the actual water depth is not known.

### GERMAN WIRELESS MAP.

The recent debate in the House of Commons on the Marconi agreement gives some kind of actuality to one of the latest ventures of the German Imperial Post Office, which is undoubtedly one of the most business like and enterprising Government business in the world. The same department of State that has found that it pays to advertise its undertakings by means of a Post Office Museum has just issued a series of maps of both practical and educational use, showing the principal wireless stations of the world, and giving some details as to their scope and importance. Naturally, the first of the German stations is given first place on the list. This is the important station of Nauen, a small town only a few miles outside Berlin. It claims to be able to cover an area stretching in all directions to an extent of 2100 miles. To the west it is in touch with the Azores, and to the north it can, and, indeed, regularly does exchange daily notes about the weather with Spitzbergen. Eastward its messages are to be received by a Russian station on the Ural Sea, and it can talk with the French stations in the Sahara far away to the south. The German Post Office considers this the most powerful station in the world. The second on the list is the Eiffel Tower. The radius of its usefulness is put down as 1900 miles. Both these stations however are as yet used only for official or semi-official purposes, and the first of the commercial installations on the list is given as the Marconi station at Poldhu. Its capacity is well-known but the two next most powerful centres are probably much less within the acquaintance of English newspaper readers. These are the stations of Cadiz and Nordeich which is the most important of the German commercial stations. They are able to communicate over a distance of 1000 and 900 miles respectively. Nordeich has constant communication with Ireland and Central Italy and is soon expected to exchange messages with a new Austrian station in Dalmatia, as well as with a Spanish station in Catalonia.

## SALLE FRANCAISE.

Another of those enjoyable evenings that one now expects as a matter of course was spent at the "Salle Francaise," Thoburn House, yesterday, when Professor Peltier delivered his lantern lecture on "Forty French Writers." There were quite half a hundred present. The Professor's selection—no easy one—covered three centuries, the 17th to the 19th and knowing the Galaxy of French talent presented by that period it can be imagined a select forty afforded ample subject for an interesting show. The exhibition was further aided by a flow of anecdote in which M. Peltier gave proof of his powers as a raconteur.

KEATINGS LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

## ARRIVALS.

### r s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 8.

e P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with nglish mails of the 25th ultimo, is expected ive in Bombay harbour, brings the following ngers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

, Mr
, Mrs
Miss D
sell, Miss L
man, Mr P C
man, Mr R C, Mrs
G, Miss R and Miss
shaw, Mr E A S
d Mrs
man, Miss A
, Sir F
ts, (jr) Mr W
ille, Capt B S A F
d Mrs
dy, Miss
ham, Capt J C, Mrs
d inft
eason, Mrs, infs and
ah

Howlett, Rev R
Kingsford, Mr D H, Mrs and inft
Kauntze, Major C R and Mrs
Lemon, Mr R E
Lowsley, Mrs M M and Miss
Lennox, Mr J
Mathieson, Mr J
Mackay, Mr T J
McLeod, Miss F
Murray, Lt R G H
Mitchell, Miss A
Philpot Brookes, Mr W, Mrs and ayah
Rowat, Mr M
Roechling, Mrs G D
Sharp, Mr A R
Wickham, Miss C M

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

n, Mr A H S
y, Capt K
dy, Mr R L
zley, Lt W E
eau, Mr C
k, Maj W C
ssford, Mr E W
rchill, Maj G R D
ke, Mr K
nner, Capt B G
wford, Mr J G
no, Capt P H
tes, Capt V
ke, Mr A J and Mrs
plin, Mr A W G and Mrs
rch, Mr F H
nsc, Mrs R
ey, Capt I de B
ttenden, Mr C C
ham, Mr E
Voeux, Lt S
ies, Col F G H and Mrs
ne, Lt H H R
nald Smith, Mr W
ree, Mr
nce, Mr J C
ld, Dr J W
tweather, Mr J C T and Mrs
rd, Mr W H R
eyvogel, Mr C
ndlay, Mr T
lton, Mr C J
undy, Miss E
yford, Miss G
ble, Mr J
arden, Maj A R
ill, Capt C F J
orwood, Rev V C
tchinson, Mrs W G
orne, Brig-Genl H S and Mrs
arvey, Mr T
glis, Mr
hnston, Mrs H S
yner, C I E, Mr R B
han, Mr A U
acobsen, Mr T O
acobs, Mr N
eejeebhoy, Mr M
ewis, Capt G B S
arshall, Mr O
acMullen, Maj K
cNeile, Maj D H
anley, Lt J C M

Marshall, Mr L
Money, Mr G W R
Maxwell, Mrs H G
Moir, Mr W R G
Mahomed, Gool
Mellor, Mr R
May, Capt J P
Mance, Mr J C
Metcalfe, Mr H A F
Mercer, Mr J and Mrs
Mohring, Mr A E
Meikle John, Lt J F
Nuttall, Mr W M
Nicholas, Capt C P
Nicholas, Mrs
Nicholl, Mrs R E
Ormsby, Mrs
Palmer, Lt A C
Parker, Maj G M G
Palmer, Capt C E, Mrs
Pratt, Capt H E R, Mrs
Pulvermann, Mr A W
Radcliffe, Mr C
Raikes, Mr E B and Mrs
Richardson, Mr G
Ramsden, Mr E
Rycroft, Mr P J
Rodwell, Mr E H
Slingsby, Lt A M
Sharp, Mr A R and Mrs
Shute, Mr C A
Spencer, Mr F C
Stokes, Capt C V
Saunders, Mrs A L
Schule, Mrs H R, infant and nurse.
Sheepshanks, Lt R H
Thompson, Mr J P
Tarbutt, Mrs F J
Tipper, Mr G H
Traylen, Mr G D
Valentine, Mr P
Vincent, Mr W A
Wardell, Capt G and Mrs
Wynter, Maj C P
Woodham, Capt J F
Wiffen, Mr C E
Whyte, Mr A
Ward, Miss E A
Waller, Col F C L and Mrs
Wild, Mr C E
Warren, Miss M J
Weston, Mr R J
Yeld, Mr R K
Young, Lt B N

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

vey, Mr A G
riestley, Mr W
eepshanks, Mr R
Tewtas, Col J
Wyness, Mr J

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

arnes, Mr J H
rofts, Mr S W F
avies, Mr H and Mrs
Guise, Mr J D, Mrs and inft

LONDON TO KARACHI.

alteal, Capt C E and Mrs
Craik, Miss M B

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

ordon, Mrs L
ilbert, Mr R
ewis, Lt-Col H E
acKean, Lt R A
ontgomery, Mr H
rice, Maj C U
Rainsford Hannay, Mr R
Sheer, Maj J C and Mrs
Sher, Miss E
Wilson, Mr J G

### Per s.s. "City of Glasgow," November 8.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of Glasgow," Commander, H. Findlay, which left Liverpool on the 6th October with the following passengers, is due to arrive here at noon on the 8th instant and her passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Anderson, Mr G T
Bailey, Mr C H V
Bailey, Mrs and infant
Bell, Miss M
Binnie, Mrs
Binnie, Master J
Boyd, Mrs A
Chesney, Lieut E C
Cunningham, Rev W R
Dudley, Capt L G
Dudley, Mrs
Flack, Mr C
Hall, Capt E C
Hall, Mrs
Hart, Mr E H
Henderson, Lieut-Col T H
Henderson, Mrs 2 infant and nurse
Hutchings, Miss
Jewell, Mrs
Kirkpatrick, Miss
Knight, Miss M
Lee, Mrs M D
Lewis, Miss
Macnicol, Miss R T
Mairis, Major G B de M
McAfee, Mrs F L

McCombe, Capt J
Muir, Mrs
Muir, Miss
Muirden, Mrs
Oldham, Mrs F child and infant
Payne, Mrs E
Roberts, Miss E E
Roberts, Mrs F E
Robertson, Miss A C
Robson, Mr H I
Robson, Mrs and infant
Rogers, Miss M
Sarjant, Mr S J
Sarjant, Miss
Schneider, Mrs J M
Sime, Miss S E
Smith, Mr A Forbes
Smith, Mrs Forbes
Snow, Miss M B
Stephens, Mrs R C child and nurse
Stevens, Mr S J
Stoddart, Lieut C
Taylor, Mr J
Temple, Mr E B
Temple, Mrs and child
Wilson, Miss A M
Young, Mrs H McDonald

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Cadell, Col A
Cadell, Mrs
Cordelia, Miss
Fletcher, Mrs H J
Fletcher, Miss
Fletcher, Miss
Harper, Mrs Forrest child and infant
Harper's, Mrs F nurse
Lewis, Miss F
Renny, Mrs G S 2 infants and nurse
Rowlandson, Miss
Wikeley, Major J M
Wikeley, Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Birch, Mr A
Browne, Mr R J
Browne, Mrs
Chitty, Lt-Col W W
Fasken, Col
Fasken, Mrs
Fishbourne, Major C
Fishbourne, Mrs
Fottitt, Mr J A W
Grimston, Lt-Col S B
Guiterman, Mr C E
Guiterman, Mrs
Hitchings, Major H E
Hogg, Mrs C
Hogg, Miss
Hogg's, Mrs Maid
Leggatt, Miss
Lloyd, Mrs C
Macpherson, Lieut A B

Meyer, Mrs J L and infant
Montgomeri, Mrs G
Morgan, Mr H C
Morshead, Mrs L F
Nicholl, Lieut L F
Powell, Col S H
Quinn, Mr P
Roberts, Lieut E D
Salkield, Mr T
Scudamore, Mrs W V
Scudamore, Miss
Stephenson, Rev H R
Templer, Major C H
Thomson, Col Wyville
Thomson, Mrs
Tisdall, Mr C J
Wingate, Miss I
Winkley, Miss H

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Alexander, Mrs W L
Great-Govan, Mrs G D
Harper, Capt A Forrest
Leatham, Capt H B
Leatham, Mrs
Mort, Mr A
Mort, Miss G
Northwood, Mr T
Owen, Lieut W
Wildeblood, Mr J P
Wilkinson, Major C W

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.—Seaton, Capt F D R

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It is a days journey from Mombasa, in Africa, to Nairobi, and railway catering is a monopoly. Hence, ham sandwiches brought by passengers landing from vessels for a drief visit are subject to a duty, and some were recently "captured". The delinquents had to pay a duty of 6d. on each sandwich, and were solemnly warned of the risks they ran in smuggling.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

The secret of the battleships of the Iran Duke class resides not in arched decks as an antidote against bomb-dropping from aeroplanes, but in an accession of gunpower. The main armaments will consist of ten 13.5 inch guns of the latest Mark, in association with sixteen 6 inch guns instead of twelve as has been generally stated. This will give each of the four Iron Dukes a collective gun-fire as follows:—

| Gun. | No. | Weight of Projectile | Total Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13.5-inch ... | 10 ... | 1,400lb. ... | 14,000lb. |
| 6 inch ... | 16 ... | 100lb. ... | 1,600lb. |

The successors of the Iron Duke class, the first of which is to be laid down at Portsmouth on Monday next, will carry a similar armament to that given in the above table. The laying down of the first ship of this year's armoured programme, in the short space of a working week since her predecessor was launched, affords gratifying evidence of speeding up in new construction.

The "Globe" write on October 18 Trafalgar's anniversary will synchronise with the commencement of a week's tactical exercises in the Channel, preparatory to the departure of the Third Battle Squadron the eight King Edwards for a prolonged cruise in the Mediterranean provided of course, that the situation in the Near East does not necessitate the autumn programme undergoing modification. The Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet will have under his supreme control next week some forty battleships and cruisers and thirty destroyers and the programme of exercises arranged by Admiral Callaghan provides for the maximum of useful instruction being compressed into the five working days during which the squadron and flotillas will be together. In reality it will be a week devoted solely to war training—the co-ordination of battle units and torpedo craft in tactical schemes, which are of inestimable value.

"These exercises in the Channel will, should nothing unforeseen arise, be followed by the first movement towards the strengthening of the Mediterranean Fleet, concurrently with the inaugural visit of a powerful battle force to those waters. This will enable Admiral Sir Archibald Milne, by virtue of his seniority, to command the most powerful collection of British warships that has ever assembled in the Middle Sea, and it befits the occasion, therefore that he will be able to lead the eight King Edwards and the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron into the Adriatic and Egyptian waters with his flag flying on the battle-cruiser Inflexible, which will add dignity to his position and prestige to the cruise."

In connection with the present crisis it may be noted that the Servian armaments are still incomplete. In 1907 Servia ordered 160 quick-firing field guns from Schneider, of Creusot, which were supplied in 1909. Forty-eight light field howitzers were then ordered from the same firm, but it is understood that this order has not yet been completed; while of the fifteen batteries of mountain guns ordered from Krupp none had been delivered up to September 1, though it is possible that some have since arrived; 112,000 rounds of field-gun ammunition, or 700 rounds per gun, were supplied by Schneider in 1907. This allowance is obviously insufficient for a campaign, and though further orders for ammunition were given in 1910, it is uncertain how much has actually been supplied. The stock of rifle ammunition is large, and the 175 machine guns will be well provided.

In consequence of the recent accidents to aviators, due to failure of the structure of aeroplanes, the French military authorities have been carrying out extensive tests in order to discover and strengthen the weak points of military machines. An ingenious test consists of towing the plane behind a locomotive at sixty-five miles an hour. A truck is provided with a mast 33ft. high, to which the plane is attached by the nose and the aviator manœuvres the rudders and ailerons in every direction so as to test all parts of the structure. These experiments have already revealed several unsuspected weak points. It is stated that the biplanes stand the locomotive test much better than the monoplanes.

The report upon the work done by air-craft at the recent French manœuvres is interesting as embodying military opinion on this subject. In all sixty aeroplanes were employed, which covered a total distance of 28,000 miles, and sent in about 700 reports. There was no serious accident, but thirteen planes suffered minor damages. The five dirigibles did good work, but it is considered that they exposed themselves unduly at low levels, and would probably have been disabled by the enemy's fire. The authors of the report consider that it is not desirable to increase the fleet of dirigibles, but that every endeavour should be made to improve the aviation service. In addition to the small two-seaters used for the tactical reconnaissance, large planes of 400h. p. should be constructed for distant work, starting from their own permament basis. These "avions de combat should carry four men, so as to enable the pilot to be relieved, and should be armed with light guns or machine guns, as well as bomb tubes for destroying hostile airships.

The peace establishment of the German Army has been raised to 695,000 this year, and the law of June, 1912, provides for a further annual addition of 50,000 men. The increase is welcomed by the officers as improving the rate of promotion. The average service of the senior of each rank is now as follows:—Lieutenant, 17 years; captain, 27 years major, 34 years; and colonel, 36 years. But the 1912 law provides for 24 new generals as inspectors of Landwehr, 14 new battalions, absorbing 14 majors and 56 captains, one new cavalry regiment, and 36 new batteries. Besides this, each regiment is to have one more lieutenant-colonel or major, and each 12-battery brigade is to have one more lieutenant-colonel and one more captain. Altogether the German officer is feeling cheerful, the more so that his expenses are being reduced by the abolition of the parade uniform.

Since the "Liberte" disaster, several minor accidents have occurred, due to the instability of the French powder. In the "Jules Michelet" a 6in. cartridge exploded when being inserted into the breech, and a second explosion occurred during the same practice at another gun. Similar accidents occurred on the "Gloire," several men being killed or wounded in each case. It has now been found that the amyl alcohol contained in the powder is liable to volatilize and take fire on contact with the heated walls of the powder chamber. The Minister of Marine has now ordered 15 tons of powder from England and similar amounts from Swedish and Italian factories for experimental purposes. The annual consumption of powder in the French Navy is no less than 3,200 tons.

The difficult problem of providing a sight for ballon guns, which the gunner can use at 70 degrees of elevation without lying flat on his back, is being solved in Germany by an ingenious application of the panorama sight. In its ordinary from this is a verticle telescope with fixed horizontal eyepiece, surmounted by a cowl with reflector, which can be turned in any direction so as to command the whole horizontal circle. In the latest German balloon guns the sight is a panorama telescope turned over on one side, so that the cowl can be turned up to give a view of an airship overhead without moving the eyepiece. The guns to which these sights are fitted are mostly high-velocity 12prs. with very flat trajectory, so that but little ranging for elevation is required up to 3,000yds.

As an evidence of the development of the fruit-growing industry in South Africa, the Board of Trade Journal states that the quantity of fruit exported in 1900, excluding pine-apples and citrus fruit, was about 400 cubic tons, whilst this year it has risen to 4,096 tons from Cape Town alone, mainly consisting of grabes, peaches, pears and plums. The exports, it is stated, will probably be still larger next year. South Africa, the journal adds, is not only eminently suited for the culture of many varieties of fruit, but has the advantage of being ready to supply the European markets at a time when the orchards of most other countries are not producing.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

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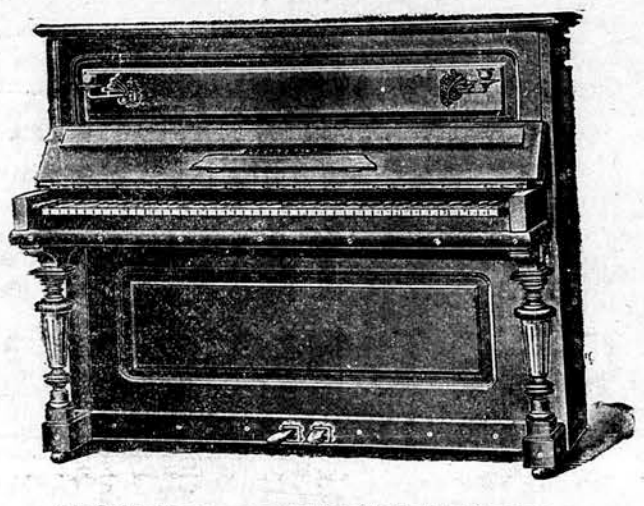

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PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.
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Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder,
M. Ch, S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c,
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333
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Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—
A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.
Positively Cured and Prevented.
Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since.* It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.
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GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.
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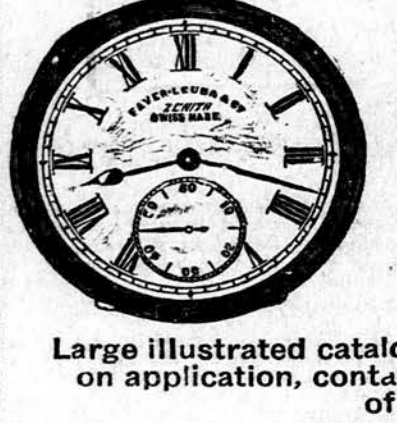

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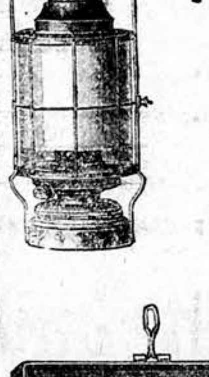

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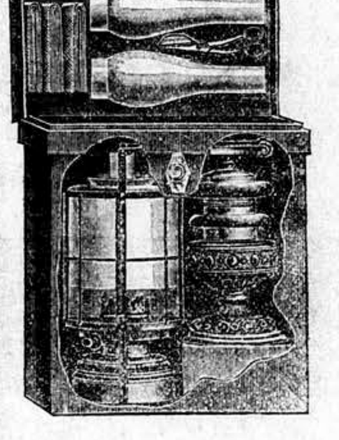

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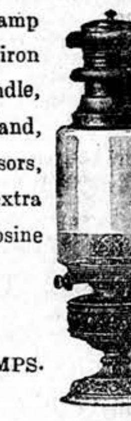

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